

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,434

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1974

Established 1887

High Court Agrees To Rule on Naming Nixon a Conspirator

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to decide whether a Watergate grand jury had the right to name President Nixon as a participant in the conspiracy to cover up the 1972 political burglary without indicting him for a crime.

The court, in effect, made the White House's challenge to the grand jury's action a part of the dispute between the President and Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, over access to tape recordings that the President has refused to surrender. As the same time, the justices refused to unseal the record of the tapes case as it unfolded in closed sessions before U.S. District Judge John Sirica, except for a single sentence officially reporting the first time the accusation that the grand jurors unanimously voted at Mr. Nixon. That sentence read:

"On Feb. 25, 1974, in the course of its consideration of the indictment in the instant case, the June 5, 1972, grand jury, by a vote of 19 to 0, determined that there is probable cause to believe that Richard M. Nixon (among others) was a member of the conspiracy to defraud the United States and to obstruct justice charged in Count I of the instant indictment, and the grand jury authorized the special prosecutor to identify Richard M. Nixon (among others) as an unindicted co-conspirator in connection with subsequent legal proceedings in this case."

Taps' Stand Of Kissinger Given Support

By Ruckelshaus, Former Key Prober

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—William Ruckelshaus, former director of the FBI, expressed support today for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's intention that he was not responsible for launching the wiretaps that were put on 13 government officials and four newsmen in 1969 and 1971.

Speaking on the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Face the Nation" television program, Mr. Ruckelshaus said that Mr. Kissinger's role in the controversial wiretap program, "as best as I've been able to determine, is pretty much as he's described it."

Mr. Ruckelshaus, who also served as deputy attorney general, conducted an investigation last year of the wiretapping and had access to all the FBI documents on the case.

Mr. Kissinger threatened last week to resign unless his reputation was cleared by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of any allegations that he had deceived the committee last fall in describing his role in the wiretapping. He has insisted that he merely supplied names to the FBI for wiretapping and did not originate the program.

Reports in press in recent weeks, quoting House Judiciary Committee sources investigating the possible impeachment of President Nixon, said that FBI reports in 1969 asserted that Mr. Kissinger had asked for wiretaps on certain individuals. On the surface, the FBI documents seemed to contradict Mr. Kissinger's testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September when he said, Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Rubens Work Is Defaced by Initials 'IRA'

LONDON, June 16 (NYT).—The three "IRA" 2 feet high, were discovered scratched across Rubens' "Adoration of the Magi," one of the world's great paintings, at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, yesterday.

Intruders forced open a medieval oak coffin in which tourists place offerings, and stole some coins. As police were investigating the break-in, a tourist potted the defacement of the shrine, which stands at the east end of the chapel.

The dean of the chapel, the Rev. Michael Till, said, the scratches appeared to have been made by a coin across the center of the big canvas, which is 6 feet wide and 10 feet high. "Although the marks do not break the pigment, the surface has been broken and it will be an expensive job to repair," the dean said.

The painting was given to King's College in 1660 by Maj. Ulfrid Alnath, an industrialist, who bought it two years earlier or the then record sum in this country of \$770,000.

It was painted in oils on wood in 1634 by Rubens as an altarpiece for a convent at Louvain in Belgium. Experts consider it to be an outstanding example of the artist's genius.

College authorities said that they were keeping an open mind about the perpetrators and did not assume that the defacement had anything to do with the troubles in Ireland, although the "IRA" initials are those of the Irish Republican Army.



President Nixon inspecting an air force honor guard at the Tel Aviv Ben Gurion Airport yesterday.

U.S. and Syria Agree on Resumption of Ties

DAMASCUS, June 16 (AP).—President Nixon and Syria's President Hafez al-Assad agreed today to the resumption of diplomatic relations between this country and the United States, ties broken off during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The announcement was made just before the U.S. chief executive ended his visit here and left for Israel, the fourth stop on his Middle East tour.

Mr. Nixon's arrival in Syria yesterday had been marked by a minor incident—a misunderstanding that involved an escort of Soviet-built Syrian jet fighters. Four MIGs approached the American leader's Boeing 707 and split off, two on each wing. Damascus said the Syrians had planned an escort. Mr. Nixon's pilot, Col. Ralph D. Albertazzi, put the presidential plane into several sharp turns.

Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, told newsmen later that the evasive maneuvers were designed to give Col. Albertazzi time to confirm with the Damascus airport tower that the jets were, in fact, escorts.

Another Swoop Syrian Air Force jets later swooped over the airport as Mr. Nixon arrived to an official greeting. Security was heavy throughout Damascus for the American President's 24-hour stay. There were no welcome banners in the streets, but American flags flew at several places. A ceremony to raise the Stars and Stripes was postponed at the last moment today. A U.S. official at the American interests section of the Syrian Foreign Ministry had requested its delay so that there could be a more formal observance tomorrow morning.

The accord on resuming Syrian-U.S. diplomatic ties, an agreement that had been expected since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's successful negotiation of the Israeli-Syrian troop disengagement, was reached during private talks by the two Presidents.

"We look forward now to an expansion of contacts and co-operation," Mr. Nixon said later as he stood smiling beside Gen. Assad on the steps of the Syrian presidential palace.

Gen. Assad commented: "We are determined to start a new phase in our relations—based on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



WARM WELCOME—President Nixon shaking hands with young member of a girls' auxiliary military group, to the delight of her fellow members, as he landed in Syria on Saturday. The girls were later scolded by leaders for losing their poise during his presence.

Cabinet Changes Expected

Spinola Backed on Curbing Liberty

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, June 16 (WP).—President Antonio de Spínola has won the backing of the armed forces movement to curb the freedom of the press and of assembly which has reigned here since the military coup ended Portugal's dictatorship April 25, sources said.

The 64-year-old general summoned the movement's political committee to meet him Thursday at a secret session during which he threatened to resign unless he was permitted to enact regulations to stop the extreme left from subverting the movement's program in the media and in street rallies, the sources said.

A majority of the committee, which two weeks ago had polled at least 500 movement captains and majors, agreed to postpone some of the more idealistic planks of the movement's program," the sources said.

They explained that Gen. Spínola's recent violent speeches attacking "traitors" and those who would "burn the land" in order to destroy what the movement has wrought were aimed at "Maoists" and "Trotskyites" in the media, and at radical leftist street rallies calling for immediate independence of the colonies.

A Spínola aide asserted that "the press regulation will be very tough." He declined to elaborate. These regulations reportedly were debated Friday by the civilian provisional cabinet, in a session which lasted well into the night.

Movement sources said that while extreme left organizations were small, they wielded "tremendous power" in newspapers and television. "They must be curbed because most of the people of Portugal will get the wrong idea of our revolution," a source said. "The Portuguese are politically uneducated and they have a very low cultural level after 50 years of dictatorship."

The source went on to liken a majority of the Portuguese to the people of Portuguese Guinea, the African colony. He said that the general's recent speeches "were very much like those he delivered in Guinea."

In recent days it has become evident that Gen. Spínola has sought to broaden his power base by appealing directly to the Portuguese people, who are said to be largely conservative. His speeches have been emotional, and not once has he addressed himself to such issues as the colonial war, the economy, the weakness of the political parties or inflation.

There were reports that Gen. Spínola was also displeased with some of his civilian cabinet ministers who have sought to enact

the military movement's program to lay the foundation for a democracy and to reach cease-fire agreement with African guerrillas in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

Sources said that it was possible that there would be some cabinet changes in the near future. Paradoxically the two Communists in the cabinet—Minister without portfolio Alvaro Cunhal and Labor Minister Alvaro Pacheco Gonçalves—appeared to have won the general's confidence for their efforts to curtail labor strikes. The only major labor strike was at Timex, the subsidiary of the U.S. watchmaker, where the workers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Brezhnev Voices Optimism

On Summit Talks With Nixon

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev declared today that he was optimistic about his summit meetings later this month here with President Nixon despite pessimism expressed, "especially among certain people in the United States."

Speaking to newsmen after casting his vote in a Supreme Soviet (parliament) election, he also stated that he expected the summit meeting to produce "new agreements" between the superpowers.

Mr. Brezhnev did not elaborate but said, "I think we will please the people of the United States and our country."

"I am optimistic and am expecting good new agreements with Mr. Nixon in spite of the pessimism that has been sown in some layers of the population and especially in the United States," he added.

Mr. Nixon is scheduled to arrive here June 27. Mr. Brezhnev said today that his third summit meeting with the President would

Nixon Affirms Backing of U.S. On Israel Visit

By Carroll Kilpatrick

JERUSALEM, June 16 (WP).—President Nixon assured Israel that his travels in Arab lands and his offer of nuclear technology to Egypt have not weakened America's support for Israel.

After flying here from Damascus, Mr. Nixon said that the United States has stood with Israel in times of trouble and is now proud to work with Israel "in better times."

The purpose of his meetings with Israel's "traditional adversaries" and his forthcoming trip to Moscow, Mr. Nixon said at a colorful welcoming ceremony at Ben Gurion Airport outside Tel Aviv, is peace in the Mideast and in all the world.

Later, at a state dinner in the Knesset, he said that under no circumstances should his travels in Arab countries lead anyone to conclude that America's friendship and support of Israel is any less.

America's support of Israel was strong before he became President and will be strong "in the next administration whatever the outcome of the election may be," he said.

Israel's new government can follow one of two courses, Mr. Nixon said. Either stand firm for the status quo or adopt a bolder course—"the way of statesmanship"—and recognize "that continuous war in this area cannot be a solution to Israel's survival."

A large and friendly crowd greeted Mr. Nixon as he drove with President Ephraim Katsir and Premier Yitzhak Rabin the 32 miles from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Observers here said that the crowd, while no match for the hundreds of thousands who greeted Mr. Nixon in Egypt, was nevertheless larger and more demonstrative than expected. One estimate put the crowd at more than 100,000.

After arriving in Jerusalem, White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler announced that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had told Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon that the promise of nuclear aid to Egypt was "exclusively to assist in the economic development of Egypt and thereby provide incentive for the peaceful evolution of the area."

When Mr. Nixon's plane landed here, President Rabin welcomed him "with a very warm shalom." "Blessed are you who come in the name of peace," he said. "Your visit to our country is an occasion of joy as well as of great significance for us."

Mr. Nixon said it was "a very great moment" for him to be the first American President to visit Israel.

It was announced today that Mr. Kissinger will leave the Nixon tour tomorrow so he can reach Ottawa in time for the meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Work to Start in 1975 CAIRO, June 16 (UPI).—Egypt will begin work next year on its first nuclear power station in cooperation with the United States, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

The \$350-million station will be operative in 1981, the newspaper said. Construction work on another nuclear station, including two units for the desalination of sea water, will begin in 1977 and end in 1983, the newspaper said. The second station may be built in El Arish, the largest town in Sinai, and now under Israeli occupation. The newspaper indicated that it would have been "liberated" by then.

The expectation was that the main burden of carrying out the safeguards would fall on the International Atomic Energy Agency, the semi-autonomous United Nations agency that has assumed in recent years the primary responsibility of monitoring the peaceful development of atomic energy. But State Department officials said the United States also would insist on special bilateral controls to give added assurance against the diversion of any fissionable materials into military use.

For example, according to information supplied to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, the United States will have a veto power over how Egypt processes, stores and re- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Australia Reports French A-Test

CANBERRA, Australia, June 17 (Monday). (UPI).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said today that Australia had reason to believe that France exploded a nuclear weapon in the atmosphere above Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific Ocean earlier today.

"The Australian government has reason to believe that France exploded a nuclear weapon device in the atmosphere over Mururoa Atoll this morning," Mr. Whitlam said.

"The test is likely to lead to deposits of radioactive fallout within Australian territory," he said.

Mr. Whitlam did not indicate what evidence he had for the report.

France recently announced it was resuming nuclear testing in the area and the last of five French warships arrived at the atoll earlier today to prevent other vessels from entering the danger zone.

Sardinian Election Expected To Influence Coalition in Italy

ROME, June 16 (AP).—Sardinians voted today for a regional assembly—state legislature—in an election the outcome of which is expected to influence the future of Italy's Catholic-Socialist coalition government. Voting will continue tomorrow.

The islanders went to the polls as Italy's current political crisis lingered on and what was once

called "il boom" economy was in its worst slump since World War II.

The coalition cabinet of Christian Democratic Premier Mariano Rumor, Italy's 36th government in 36 years, resigned last Monday in a sharp split with its coalition partners, the Socialists, on how to revive the sinking economy.

But President Giovanni Leone rejected the government's resignation and asked Mr. Rumor to try to resurrect the old governing alliance.

Mr. Rumor and other party leaders then decided to await the outcome of the Sardinian regional election before formal reconciliation talks.

A poor showing by the dominant Christian Democrats on Sardinia would strengthen the hand of the Socialists and harden their attitude.

They favor extensive state spending to spur employment while the Christian Democrats have been advocating austerity measures—higher taxes and tighter credit.

The Italian Communist party, Europe's largest, also counted on success on the island, the birthplace of the party secretary-general, Enrico Berlinguer. In the last election for the state assembly, the Communists obtained 19 percent of the vote and increased their standing to 25 percent in the general election two years ago.

The Communist party, if it scored further gains, was expected to press its claim for a larger voice in the national government. Nearly one million voters are eligible to vote for 76 state legislators.

Shortly before the voting, the government announced that consumer prices rose more than 15 percent in a year and that the rate of inflation so far this year was running at 20 percent.

3 Killed in Blast On Oil Platform

NEW ORLEANS, June 16 (AP).—Three men were killed and four were missing yesterday after an explosion and flash fire aboard an offshore oil and gas platform in the Gulf of Mexico, officials said.

A spokesman for Chevron Oil Co. said 12 men were on the company's platform near the mouth of the Mississippi when the blast occurred. Chevron search craft recovered one body about eight hours after the explosion and to others today.

Seven workers either jumped or were blown into the water, the spokesman said. Five others were taken to hospitals by company helicopters.



London police trying to separate leftist and rightist groups yesterday.

Leftists and Police Clash

1 Dead, 45 Hurt, 54 Held in London Riot

LONDON, June 16 (UPI).—Leftists blamed police today for this city's worst rioting in six years—disturbances in which a student died and at least 45 persons were injured—but the police said that the fighting had been prearranged by the group.

Kevin Gately, 21, collapsed and died at Red Lion Square, where hundreds of police, some on horseback, battled leftist demonstrators who tried to break up a rightist group's protest against amnesty for illegal immigrants.

A spokesman for University College Hospital said that an autopsy performed on Mr. Gately proved "inconclusive" in determining whether he died as a result of injuries in the clashes or whether death was from natural causes. The hospital said that further tests would be performed.

John Randall, president of the National Union of Students, said that mounted police had charged demonstrators and used undue force. He said he would ask that Home Secretary Roy Jenkins set up an inquiry into alleged police brutality, including the circumstances of Mr. Gately's death.

"There is no doubt who is to blame," a police spokesman retorted. The spokesman, Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Gerrard, went on:

"The left-wing group were told they could hold a meeting in the north side of the square."

"A shout went up, obviously a prearranged signal, and then the violence started."

The police had moved in between the 1,000-member leftist group known as Liberation, formerly called the Movement for Colonial Freedom, and about 750 members of the rightist National Front.

Demonstrators from Liberation began throwing smoke bombs and tried to break through the police barrier, reporters said, and about 25 mounted policemen moved into them. A woman was trampled, the reporters added.

Injured women and men began running away, the newsmen reported. They said that some demonstrators were removed from the area in ambulances and others were arrested.

Nationalization Issue Disrupts A Calm in Britain's Politics

By Terry Robards

LONDON, June 16 (NYT).—A bitter squabble involving leading figures in the government and private industry has interrupted Britain's leisurely journey into summer, just as the country was growing accustomed to a surprisingly peaceful hiatus between national elections.

Name-calling, sharp confrontations in the House of Commons and an apparent policy rift within Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party administration have focused public attention once more on a highly charged issue—the nationalization of British industry.

Steel, coal, the railroads, the airlines and electricity supply are already under government control. But a key element in the Labor party's policy manifesto is extensive additional nationalization—perhaps going as far as the 100 largest companies in the nation.

The left wing of the Labor party is pressing for more government take-overs. Moderates in the party recognize that Britain's economic health at the moment is hardly robust and that further nationalization might best be put off. Conservative politicians and industry leaders fear that any more government ownership will mean the end of British capitalism.

Issue Has an Impact

The debate probably will not be resolved for some time, but its sudden appearance as a major public issue has already begun to have an impact. Business leaders, already beset with uncertainties over the economic outlook, are becoming less inclined to make capital investments in industries that might be subject to government take-over.

The controversy erupted when Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the industry minister, released a "green paper" outlining Labor's proposals for nationalization and government participation in private industry.

Green papers do not have the force of legislative proposals but

do indicate the direction policy will take. Normally, matters of potentially great political impact are announced by the prime minister. But here was a document from a key member of Mr. Wilson's cabinet that seemed to enunciate policy. Among other things, it discussed setting up a national enterprise board to extend state ownership of industry.

Leading industrialists immediately challenged Mr. Benn, but he responded with allegations that private industry had failed to make capital investments at a proper rate.

"The plain truth," he declared, "is that half the private key manufacturing sector is controlled by a few big firms which either do not invest enough or give adequate attention to the quality of their investment, despite large subsidies from the taxpayer and the nationalized industries. By contrast, the public sector is systematically reinvesting and re-equipping. It is a tried and tested system."

Mr. Wilson was said to be embarrassed by Mr. Benn's vigorous pursuit of the nationalization issue at a time when the Labor government lacks the working majority it needs in Parliament to push through any controversial measures. Moreover, other economic problems—such as the trade deficit—are considered more pressing.

Then it emerged that the prime minister personally had taken over the chairmanship of the Cabinet Committee on Public Enterprise, which seemed to indicate that caution would prevail.

Charge by Heath

But Edward Heath, the former prime minister and now opposition leader in the House of Commons, charged that Mr. Wilson's chairmanship was merely a "cover-up."

He referred to the industry minister as "Gosplan Benn," suggesting that Mr. Benn's ministry had become known as the "Gosplan department." Gosplan is the Russian abbreviation for the State Planning Committee for the Economy.

Ralph Batesman, the new president of the Confederation of British Industry, an organization representing most major British companies, joined the attack.

"The British people must realize that plans like these paint a picture of Britain that few people would recognize," Mr. Batesman said. "We are drifting like a sleepwalker toward an economic system in the United Kingdom not unlike that favored by Eastern-bloc Communist states where, paradoxically, you find that the ordinary worker and his trade union have no power at all and little freedom of choice. We must wake up and open our eyes."

Tory politicians have seized on the nationalization debate as potentially the most important issue when the next election is called, possibly next fall.

Toll Rises to Eight In Brescia Bombing

BRESCIA, Italy, June 16 (UPI).—Vittorio Zambardo, wounded in the explosion of a bomb at an anti-Fascist rally here May 28, died in a hospital this morning.

The death of Mr. Zambardo, an old-age pensioner, brought the toll of those killed by the blast to eight. Six victims died in the explosion. The seventh died in a hospital June 1.

In Two Presidents' Talks in Damascus U.S., Syria Agree on Resumption of Ties

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mutual interests. "He was thought to be referring to cultural and economic ties, as well as diplomatic relations."

The two leaders' appearance together, cordially and repeatedly shaking hands for news photographers on a hot June afternoon, would have been regarded as impossible last winter. Then, in the aftermath of October's fourth Arab-Israeli war, Syria was denouncing the United States as the imperialist protector of Israel.

Syrian sources said that the improved relations with Washington will not lead to a cooling of this country's friendship with the Soviet Union, as was the case for Egypt after that nation's cease-fire and troop disengagement was negotiated with Israel by the U.S. secretary of state.

President Assad seemed to stress such a steadfast relationship with Moscow in recent public statements. "Syria wants to make friends with all," he said. "The widening Syrian horizon does not mean a change in Soviet-Syrian relations."

The Syrian public's first reaction to the U.S.-Syrian détente appeared favorable, particularly after wide publicity was given remarks by Mr. Nixon at a state dinner last night.

The American leader told President Assad at the dinner, "Of course we understand your concern about such vital matters as the Palestinian question [and] borders." He added that the United States "is now directly involved in efforts for a peaceful settlement of these problems."

This was the first time that Mr. Nixon had expressed concern about the Palestinians in the course of the five days he had spent thus far on his Middle East tour.

The Syrians say that, if there is to be peace in the Middle East, a closer association or even friendship with Washington is requisite. Mr. Kissinger has told the U.S. Congress that \$100 million in American aid has been promised Damascus.

Saudi King Backs Him

DAMASCUS, June 16 (NYT).—President Nixon's one-day stopover in Saudi Arabia was, as expected, mostly ceremonial, but as he was leaving there yesterday, King Faisal, in a public statement, gave what could be interpreted as an endorsement to the American people to let up on domestic criticism of the Presi-

dent over his Watergate troubles. King Faisal appealed to Americans to back Mr. Nixon in his efforts to improve relations with the Arab nations. The two leaders exchanged remarks outside the royal palace, where Mr. Nixon and his party had been guests overnight in Jiddah.

"What is very important," Faisal said, "is that our friends in the United States and America be themselves wise enough to stand behind you, to rally around you, Mr. President, in your noble effort, almost unprecedented in the history of mankind. The effort aimed at securing peace and justice in the world."

Mr. Nixon said that his talks with the Saudi monarch were "constructive and far-reaching, covering problems in the whole world."

As expected, no new agreement or initiative came out of the trip to Saudi Arabia. Both leaders appeared to use the occasion to demonstrate friendship, assure a continued supply of oil for the United States and military aid for the Saudis.

U.S., UN Controls to Survey Egyptian Nuclear Operation

(Continued from Page 1)

fabricates the plutonium produced in the reactors, and Egypt has given commitments to establish special protective measures against theft or sabotage of fissionable materials.

On the basis of an AEC briefing, Rep. Melvin Price of Illinois, a senior Democrat on the congressional committee, also reported that Egypt has given a commitment that none of the fissionable materials would be used for peaceful nuclear explosions.

The United States now has cooperative atomic agreements with 35 countries, including Israel. In some cases, the assistance is limited to research, but with 25 countries the United States has cooperative agreements on the development of atomic power, such as it is now proposing to extend to Egypt and Israel.

Under an Atoms-for-Peace agreement, dating back to 1955, the United States in 1961 provided Israel with a small, five-megawatt research reactor at Nezhazkore, the Israeli Nuclear Research Center. Controls over the use of the reactor were exercised first by the United States and then the responsibility was transferred to the UN agency.

Similarly, the Soviet Union, which has had a far less extensive program of international cooperation than the United States, provided Egypt with a small, two-megawatt research reactor in 1960. As far as is known, neither Soviet nor international controls were exercised over the reactor, but U.S. officials said the reactor has operated so infrequently that it could not have produced significant amounts of plutonium for possible use in a bomb.

The general appraisal of American officials is that Israel is far ahead of Egypt both in nuclear technology as well as in supply of fissionable materials that could be used to fabricate weapons. Under conditions of strict security, Israel in the late 1950s obtained from France a reactor of a type particularly suited for producing plutonium. The reactor situated at Dimona is not subject to any known international safeguards and is believed capable of producing enough plutonium for a few atomic weapons a year.

Now, almost in parallel, Israel and Egypt want to take the relatively big technological step of building large reactors capable of producing substantial amounts of electricity.

The Department officials said the initial plan was to provide Egypt with a relatively large reactor capable of generating 600 megawatts of electricity. A similar offer is expected to be extended to Israel.

The basic technology involved in designing and operating an atomic power plant is much the same as that required for fabricating an atomic bomb. The once secret technology of bombs, however, is now widely known.

The key is in obtaining the fissionable materials—either highly enriched uranium or plutonium—for making bombs. It is at this point that international controls enter the picture.

Atomic reactors generally use uranium fuel with relatively low enrichment of Uranium-235. The uranium fuel to be supplied Egypt, for example, will have less than 10 percent of Uranium-235. Weapons require uranium enriched to 90 percent and more with Uranium-235.

Nuclear fuels, therefore, generally do not present a control problem. Rather, the possibility of diversion arises later as the fuel is burned. As a reactor operates, some of the uranium is transformed in the chain reaction into plutonium, which is a fissionable material that can be used to make bombs.

Safe-guard systems, therefore, concentrate on controlling the plutonium, both in the reactor and in the chemical separation plants which are required to isolate the plutonium from the uranium fuel. Officials note that it was the absence of international safeguards that permitted India to explode its first nuclear device in March.

UN headquarters in Damascus confirmed the return of the Syrians to the territory where the Israelis made their deepest penetration in the war eight months ago. Under the agreement, the next partial Israeli withdrawal should be completed by Tuesday, a headquarters spokesman said.

The UN command has reported repeatedly that disengagement has been carried out smoothly since the process began on June 6.

To the west of the territory that Israel is relinquishing, a UN buffer zone is to be created, separating the land Israel is giving back and the Syrian territory taken in the 1967 war.

Both sides are to thin out the number of troops and heavy military equipment in areas bordering the buffer zone. According to the UN, both sides are also complying with this aspect of the agreement.

Chad Regime Orders Ouster of West Germans

BONN, June 16 (Reuters).—The Chadian government, which has broken diplomatic relations with Bonn, order all West Germans to leave the country, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here.

Between 25 and 40 West Germans, including 19 aid workers, were affected, the spokesman said Friday. The West German ambassador and seven embassy staff members have left already.

Chad severed diplomatic ties with Germany to protest Bonn's compliance with demands made by rebel tribesmen who kidnapped a West German doctor and two French citizens April 21.

Development Aid Minister Erhard Eppler told a press conference that West Germany paid the rebels two million marks (\$800,000) for the release of the German doctor, Christoph Stawen, a relative of retiring President Gustav Heinemann.

The two French hostages, Françoise Claustre and Marc Combes, were still held. Dr. Stawen is returning to West Germany through Libya.

4 Killed in Switzerland

BUCHS, Switzerland, June 16 (Reuters).—Four persons were killed when the Belgrade-Zurich express train hit a car at a grade crossing near here Friday.

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Chad severed diplomatic ties with Germany to protest Bonn's compliance with demands made by rebel tribesmen who kidnapped a West German doctor and two French citizens April 21.

Development Aid Minister Erhard Eppler told a press conference that West Germany paid the rebels two million marks (\$800,000) for the release of the German doctor, Christoph Stawen, a relative of retiring President Gustav Heinemann.

The two French hostages, Françoise Claustre and Marc Combes, were still held. Dr. Stawen is returning to West Germany through Libya.

4 Killed in Switzerland

BUCHS, Switzerland, June 16 (Reuters).—Four persons were killed when the Belgrade-Zurich express train hit a car at a grade crossing near here Friday.

Congress Limit On Aid to Laos Exceeded in '72

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., released a General Accounting Office audit today showing the U.S. aid to Laos in 1972 exceeded the congressional limit by \$28 million.

He charged that the Nixon administration "broke the law" but the GAO said the oversteering demonstrated "the difficulty of enforcing this ceiling."

The GAO said the State Department was responsible for keeping the Laos aid within the \$350-million ceiling but that the Pentagon and CIA "did not report an estimated \$21.8 million for transporting Laos-bound material assistance items."

The CIA also did not report the cost of its personnel involved in Laos aid programs, the GAO said, and some funds spent by the Agency for International Development also were not reported.

Siamese Twin Girls Separated in Finland

HELSINKI, June 16 (AP).—A team of doctors has carried out Finland's first successful operation separating Siamese twins, the newspaper Iltan Sanomat reported.

The newspaper said the 3-month-old girls, joined from their hips to their ribs, were separated Wednesday in a day-long operation at the Helsinki University Hospital. Doctors described the condition of the babies as "very hopeful."

KGB Chief Honored

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Yuri Andropov, 60, chief of the Soviet State Security Committee (KGB), a member of the Politburo, has been named a Hero of Socialist Labor and given his third Order of Lenin.

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Ask New Trial or Dismissal of Charges

Seven Watergate Burglars File Appeals

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—Lawyers for the seven men indicted for burglarizing Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate office building, argued in the U.S. Court of Appeals for new trials or dismissal of charges.

"We are asking you to find out if there is such a stench attached to this case that it has to be thrown out," William Ohlhausen contended Friday in behalf of James McCord Jr.

Mr. Ohlhausen and Bernard Fensterwald argued for McCord, who was found guilty by a jury, at their client had been misled, his former lawyer, that testimony had been perjured, that McCord had been withheld, or strayed, that McCord had been victim of selective prosecution and that Judge John Sirica had committed many errors.

Mr. Fensterwald told the court that the "integrity of the whole judicial system" was at stake and repeated instances of what he called a "massive obstruction of justice."



James McCord talking to newsmen.

In rebuttal, Sidney Glazer of the special Watergate prosecutor's staff said that, "from the outset of the trial, he (McCord) could have come forward, but that he had 'decided to remain quiet during the trial.'"

Kissinger Stand on Wiretaps Supported by Key Ex-Prober

(Continued from Page 1)

ring confirmation hearings, as he had not initiated the wiretapping but had only consented to a presidential directive to provide names of those who might have had access to that information.

The Foreign Relations Committee, after several days of open closed hearings, including testimony by Mr. Ruckelshaus, an attorney general, said last member that it had found nothing to bar Mr. Kissinger's confirmation as secretary of state.

At Mr. Kissinger's request, the Foreign Relations Committee began a new study to see if perjured himself last September it received all the FBI wiretap documents last Friday.

Discrepancy Question

Mr. Ruckelshaus, who had studied all the FBI documents in action, was asked today about apparent discrepancies between reports, which said that Mr. Kissinger had initiated some of the wiretaps, and Mr. Kissinger's contention that he had not.

On the basis of your knowledge of this, would you give Mr. Kissinger the exoneration that is now asking?" Mr. Ruckelshaus was asked.

"I think I would," he replied, "but I don't think the controversy really is as sharp between the FBI and Mr. Kissinger as the records and his statements make appear."

"And I think his role, as best as we've been able to determine, is pretty much as he's described it," he said.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said that Mr. Kissinger had complained to President Nixon in 1969 about "that were very disturbing to him in his conduct of the foreign policy."

As a result of this complaint, Mr. Ruckelshaus said, Mr. Nixon, together with the attorney general of that period, John Mitchell, and the since-deceased director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, decided on a program to tap leaks. Part of the program, Mr. Ruckelshaus said, "was to tap individuals who had access to the information."

Held in N.Y.C. in Robberies of Crime Figures

NEW YORK, June 16 (NYT).—The announced yesterday the rest of three men, who, they said, were leaders of a 40-man gang allegedly controlled by organized crime "family" steal from other crime families.

The police said the three men had been arrested as they prepared to rob the house of a city official, whom they would not identify. A police said the attempted robbery apparently represented a bid in the organization's pattern of preying only on organized crime families which are called "hite" because the robberies were reported to the police.

After a six-week investigation, a spokesman said, the police arrested that about 40 persons involved in the burglary gang, which for the last year had been accepted work from a me-family "capo," or captain, rob the homes of loan sharks, smokers, narcotics dealers and crime figures.

Mr. Glazer pointed out that McCord had been captured inside the Democratic office and said that there could have been no justification for entering the office or for installing electronic listening devices there.

Peter Margulis, lawyer for Gordon Liddy, another of the seven convicted men, centered his arguments on alleged errors by Judge Sirica and Earl Silbert, the U.S. attorney who prosecuted the case.

He cited Judge Sirica's action in reading to the jury the contents of a private conference before the bench. He said the conference had included Liddy's statement, following the burglary, that "my boys got caught last night." Instead, he argued, a witness should have been called to make the disclosure.

Mr. Margulis said Mr. Silbert had seemed to imply to the jury that Liddy's arranging for a lawyer to represent the five men arrested in the Democratic offices was part of a conspiracy. He also said the prosecution had brought out that Liddy had said he lost his job because of his refusal to talk about the break-in with FBI agents.

Mr. Glazer called these "minor points" and "harmless errors." The five other men appealing their convictions all pleaded guilty and then asked that their pleas be set aside in light of subsequent developments. Their lawyers argued that they had been on official government business—or at least were convinced that their role was official—and thus were "entrapped."

Howard Hunt Jr., his lawyer said, had been "acting on the behalf of the White House." J. Donald Schmitt, the lawyer for the four other men who pleaded guilty—Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzalez and Frank Sturgis—said they had been "sub-agents" for the Central Intelligence Agency for more than 10 years and that Hunt was "supervising agent in charge of the Bay of Pigs."

In such a situation, Mr. Schmitt argued, the men had no reason to believe that their venture was anything more than government service.

Escaped Kidnapper Is Caught in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—James Jones, one of the FBI's 10 most-wanted fugitives, was arrested yesterday in Coral Gables, Fla.

Jones, 40, was serving a life sentence for kidnapping when he escaped last October from a jail in Virginia.

Jones was arrested by an off-duty police officer who spotted him in a restaurant.

Senate Panel To Get Data On Kissinger

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).—The Justice Department has agreed to give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee some of the documents it has requested for its inquiry into Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's role in government wiretapping of 17 officials and journalists.

In a letter to the committee chairman, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., the department said Friday that it would furnish a copy of all the materials previously submitted to the House Judiciary Committee which indirectly or directly relate to the role of Dr. Kissinger in the initiation, operation and termination of those wiretaps. The material will not include the contents of the tapped conversations, which the committee did not seek.

The inquiry is aimed at determining whether Mr. Kissinger was truthful when he told the committee that he was not the prime instigator of the taps.

Two conditions were attached to the Justice Department offer: that the committee keep the documents secret and that permission be obtained from Judge John Lewis Smith of the U.S. District Court here. His approval was obtained Friday.

In making public the Justice Department letter, Sen. Fulbright issued a statement sharply critical of a Senate resolution, sponsored by 51 senators, calling Mr. Kissinger's integrity and truthfulness "above reproach." Sen. Fulbright said the resolution appeared to preclude the question of how deeply Mr. Kissinger was involved in the 17 wiretaps and made the committee's investigation "look like a charade."

Responding to this statement, Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, said that he was co-sponsoring the resolution on the basis of confidence in Mr. Kissinger's record "to date," but that this "certainly does not" foreclose a careful investigation or prejudice the issue.



ON MY HONOR—I will do my best to do my duty... recited U.S. Vice-President Gerald Ford as he took Boy Scout oath with other Scouts at Chicago lunch-o-reo. He said those words of oath were an important principle for America.

As Senate Committee Chairman

Sparkman to Back Nixon's Foreign Policy

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., who is scheduled to be the next chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said his job will be to support presidential policy and follow the majority will of committee members.

"It is the constitutional duty of the President," the senator said in an interview, "to direct the foreign relations and Congress has not a great deal to do with activating foreign policy."

Sen. Sparkman, 75, born to a poor farm family, and a fixture

in the Senate since 1946, will succeed the outgoing committee chairman, Sen. William Fulbright, who was recently defeated in an Arkansas Democratic primary by Gov. Dale Bumpers.

Man Without Enemies

Sen. Sparkman is a man without enemies on Capitol Hill and in the administration. He is highly regarded for his geniality and intelligence. But the reaction of his colleagues to his accession is decidedly mixed.

Conservatives do not hide their pleasure. As one said, "We're finally getting rid of Fulbright." Liberals express benign indifference. "It's just another step in the decline of the committee and its take-over by the administration," a senator said.

Back in 1952, liberals felt differently about Sen. Sparkman, then their vice-presidential candidate with Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

But as time passed, some of his colleagues recalled, Sen. Sparkman moved more and more toward the congressional hostility of Speaker Sam Rayburn—"to get along, go along."

This became Sen. Sparkman's guideline as chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Sparkman has no record of taking stands independent of any administration, a number of

his colleagues asserted. Asked about this, the senator disagreed and cited his stance on the War Powers Bill of 1973.

Asked for another example, Sen. Sparkman related this story:

"Back in 1969, the administration wanted to renew our base agreement with Spain. Fulbright argued strongly that this should be done by treaty. The administration 'wanted an executive agreement. I favored a treaty also."

"So I took it upon myself to go to Secretary of State (William) Rogers. I said to him, 'Do you have any real reason why this can't be done by treaty?' He told me in this case it would be difficult to negotiate a treaty—something to do with supporting Spain in Africa or Gibraltar. So I said, 'All right, if not treaty this time, then next time.'"

Still tall, erect and ruddy-cheeked, Sen. Sparkman explained his philosophy of politics: "You have to sit down with one another, talk things over, reason together."

Wants Consultations

The senator said he agreed with the foreign policy of the Nixon administration. But he wants consultations—"like Sen. Arthur Vandenberg said: 'If I'm going to be in on the crash, I want to be in on the takeoff.'"

Asked how, as chairman, he would handle disagreements with the administration, he said that he opposed conflict, "but if a majority of the committee wants open conflict, that's the way it'll be." He added, however, that he was displeased with the committee's setting itself in public opposition to presidents on Vietnam.

Sen. Vandenberg and John Foster Dulles, secretary of state under President Eisenhower, were the names most mentioned by Sen. Sparkman. He said he admired Sen. Vandenberg for his bipartisan approach to foreign policy and Mr. Dulles for his consultations with the committee. Sen. Sparkman is unlikely to play Sen. Fulbright's gadfly role in foreign affairs. After 23 years on the committee, no foreign affairs legislation bears his name. Observers say he often seems to be sleeping at committee meetings.

The only social and cultural groups where internationalist sentiment reached majority proportions were the college-educated, 58 percent; families with incomes of \$20,000 or more a year, 53 percent; and professional and business people, 54 percent. The poor, the uneducated, the old and blacks fell into a grouping of 36 percent or less.

Isolationist Areas

The composition of the isolationist grouping was reflected throughout the population, but most advanced in rural areas and small communities, the Midwest and West, and the young. The decline in internationalism in people under 30 years of age was striking. It went from 71 percent in 1964, to 42 percent in 1974, a decrease of 29 percent.

In the "hopes-and-fears" survey the respondents were asked to grade themselves on a 1-to-10 scale, with 1 representing their worst fears, 10 representing their highest hopes. They were asked to indicate where they stood on the scale at present, where they stood five years ago and where they expected to stand five years from now. They were also asked to rate their hopes and fears for the nation in the same way.

As of April, the pollsters said, the average American saw himself as having declined from 6.4 five years ago to 4.8 today, and as expecting to be at 5.8 five years hence.

94 Heart Pacemakers Suspected as Faulty

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—General Electric Co. has advised physicians to replace surgically implanted pacemakers which may speed out of control because of a circuitry malfunction, the Food and Drug Administration said.

At least two of the units, manufactured in mid-1971, are known to have malfunctioned. The FDA said one was replaced successfully but the other may have contributed to the death of a 73-year-old man on his way to a hospital. Pacemakers are implanted in heart patients to regulate their heartbeat through electric impulses.

Americans Also Feel Less Well Off

Isolationism Up Sharply in U.S., Poll Shows

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—During the last two years, isolationist opinion in the United States has more than doubled, to a new high since World War II, and in the same period internationalist views have dropped 15 percent, a survey shows.

The survey was planned, financed and analyzed by Potomac Associates, Inc., a nonprofit organization supported by foundations and other private sources. The poll was done by the Gallup organization. Its conclusion was that "there has been a pronounced tendency to turn inward" because of the effect of the American experience in Vietnam on beliefs in "U.S. predominance in power" and, more importantly, because of the preoccupation with domestic problems.

And in a separate Gallup survey, Americans characterize themselves and their country as worse off today and with less hope for the future than in previous polls.

The poll of international attitudes was taken between Jan. 18 and 21, sampling 1,592 adults, and the other, on "hopes and fears," was conducted between April 20 and 28 and sampled 1,806 persons.

The poll on international views showed that "total isolationists" increased from 9 percent of a sample polled in 1972 to 21 percent of those interviewed this year. On the other hand, "total internationalists" declined from 50 percent in 1972 to 41 percent in 1974.

The dark views of those polled for their "hopes and fears" were interpreted as "indicating a profound sense of disillusionment, even despondency, over Watergate and economic conditions."

The international findings will be published this week in a book, "A Nation Observed: Perspectives on America's World Role," edited by Donald Lesh. The "hopes-and-fears" findings will be published in the fall as the second in a series of books called "State of the Nation," edited by William Watts and Lloyd Free.

Mr. Watts and Mr. Lesh are former members of the National Security Council staff in the Nixon administration and Mr. Free is an expert on polling.

An essay based on the international poll showed that isolationist sentiment is most pronounced in the Middle West, and among the poor and uneducated. Forty-two percent of Americans—against 43 percent who disagree—feel that it is no longer important for the United States to be "the world's most powerful nation." It also showed that most Americans see U.S. power declining as other nations improve their positions; most said they would be satisfied with "essential equivalence" with the Soviet Union.

Too Much for Defense

More than half of those surveyed, excluding those with no opinion, felt too much was being spent on defense, while only 15 percent advocated increasing military expenditures. Also, a majority of Americans would not like to see their nation come to the defense of Japan and only 48 percent would approve the use of military force to help Western Europe.

Mr. Free's chart on internationalist-isolationist trends shows a steady decline in internationalist feelings—55 percent in 1964, 59 percent in 1968, 56 percent in 1972 and then the sharp drop to 41 percent in 1974. Isolationist attitudes, on the other hand, held constant from 8 percent in 1964

Ehrlichman Said to Subpoena President, Kissinger and Haig

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—John Ehrlichman has subpoenaed President Nixon, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, as defense witnesses in the "plumbers" trial scheduled to begin June 26, well-informed sources say.

They report that the subpoenas were served about 10 days ago on Fred Buzhardt Jr., the White House counsel, who accepted them on behalf of the three officials.

Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig will be asked to testify in behalf of Mr. Ehrlichman, formerly the President's chief domestic adviser, about the national security concerns in the White House that led to the formation of the special investigations unit known as the "plumbers," the sources said.

Key Ruling in 1967

The Constitution and a court ruling in 1967 by Chief Justice John Marshall have made it clear that a president can be subpoenaed to testify in a criminal case, although none ever has been.

Reliable sources said that there was no legal reason why Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig would not be required to testify in person at Mr. Ehrlichman's trial, barring successful attempts by their attorneys to quash the subpoenas.

If the secretary of state does testify, his appearance could provide an immediate test of his repeated denials that he knew of the "plumbers" before their involvement in the 1971 burglary was made public last September.

In an affidavit prepared two months ago, Mr. Ehrlichman said that Mr. Kissinger had objected to the assignment of David Young Jr., then an aide to Mr. Kissinger, to the "plumbers." Mr. Ehrlichman said that the dispute had been personally resolved by the President at a high-level staff meeting.

Possible Way Out

The judge in the "plumbers" case, Gerhard Gesell of District Court here, is reliably reported to be considering the acceptance of written answers from the President, in lieu of his appearance in the case.

Judge Gesell also could rule that the subpoena was not relevant to Mr. Ehrlichman's defense, and quash it.

At a news conference on March 15, the President was asked whether he would consider testifying in behalf of his former subordinates. He replied:

"I believe that for the President of the United States to appear in a court of law, any court of law, for the purpose of testifying, would be setting a precedent that would be most unfortunate."

At a news conference three weeks earlier, he said that he would be willing to respond to any "interrogatories" written questions—that Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, might want to submit.

Source Is Impressed

It could not be learned what specific information would be sought from the President by Mr. Ehrlichman and his defense team, headed by William Frates. But one closely involved source, when told about the subpoenas, described the three officials "as really legitimate witnesses."

In March, Mr. Ehrlichman and the three other defendants in the case—Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez—were indicted for allegedly conspiring to burglarize in 1971 the

office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist. At the time, the men were involved with the "plumbers," a special investigation unit authorized by President Nixon in July, 1971, and ordered to stop leaks to newspapers.

The "plumbers" first assignment was an investigation of Mr. Ellsberg, who has said that he provided newspapers with copies of the Pentagon Papers, a top-secret history of the Vietnam war that The New York Times began publishing on June 13, 1971.

Rules for Defense

In a previous ruling in the case, Judge Gesell said that "national security" could not be used as a legal defense for the break-in. But he also held that the defendants could present factual material that would "reflect upon the underlying questions of intent" behind the burglary.

Mr. Ehrlichman has denied authorizing the burglary, although he has acknowledged approving a covert mission against Mr. Ellsberg.

Under the judge's ruling, Mr. Ehrlichman could attempt to show that he was involved in a number of meetings and decisions with the "plumbers" on matters not related to Mr. Ellsberg. Thus, he theoretically would be able to attempt to raise doubt in the jurors' minds about what he thought he was authorizing when he approved the Ellsberg missions.

Mr. Nixon, in a speech May 22, 1973, assumed responsibility for the action of the "plumbers" and added that he had told the group "that as a matter of first priority, the unit should find out all it could about Mr. Ellsberg's associates and his motives." But Mr. Nixon has denied knowing of the break-in at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Buzhardt Out 2 Months

WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—Mr. Buzhardt, 50, has suffered a heart attack and will be out of action for at least two months, the White House has said. Mr. Buzhardt is expected to remain hospitalized for about three weeks, then go home to recuperate for four to six weeks more.

Fireman's Parade Starts With Alarm

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., June 16 (UPI).—Visiting fire companies were lining up for a parade as a highlight of the Westmoreland County Firemen's Convention yesterday when an alarm sounded. A dozen companies broke ranks and raced to the burning First Methodist Church in this community. But the building was destroyed for an estimated loss of \$250,000.

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GOP Reform Unit Proposes Broadening Base of the Party

By Lou Cannon

ST. LOUIS, June 16 (UPI)—A Republican reform group yesterday hammered out a proposal that would require "positive action" by all GOP state organizations to make the party more representative of the American people.

Leaders of the party had urged the group to put the GOP unequivocally on the side of reform. "As Republicans, we have long proclaimed that we are the party of the open door," Missouri's governor, Christopher Bond, said.

"This is the time we ought to do something to prove it," Gov. Bond spoke at a meeting of the Rule 39 Committee, the official GOP reform body which is named for the number of the party rule creating it.

The full committee was scheduled to hear today from five subcommittees on proposals for reforms in party procedures, organizations, the selection of convention delegates and the selection of the nominee for vice president.

The most controversial issue here has proven to be the question of what steps the party should take without imposing a quota system, to increase the participation of women, young people and minority groups.

Day of Debate

Yesterday, a day of subcommittee debate produced a proposal that would require "positive action" committees in each state to prepare a plan for broadening the base of the party.

Such state units would be something new within the GOP. They would be required to be "broadly representative of the population" and would include persons from outside the party leadership.

Furthermore, the Republican National Committee would be required to create a subcommittee that would "review and comment" on the plans of such state units.

Another Woe Found for the Mother-to-Be

TORONTO, June 16 (UPI)—

There is something about pregnant women that attracts mosquitoes, according to an Ontario biologist.

Russel Wright, an environmental biologist at the University of Guelph, 80 miles north of Toronto, said in an interview here that mosquitoes "seem to prefer biting pregnant women."

Science, he said, cannot explain this phenomenon, but "it's probably due to a hormonal cause."

Protestants Meet in Ulster, May Make Overture to IRA

BELFAST, June 16 (UPI)—

Leaders of hard-line Protestant groups in Northern Ireland gathered today for a political meeting during the next three days which could lead to talks with the Irish Republican Army.

The meeting drew together leaders of the Ulster Workers Council, whose province-wide strike last month brought down the moderate Catholic-Protestant Northern Ireland executive, and the paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force, Ulster Defense Association, Red Hand and B-Specials Association.

UDA sources said the group was in favor of talks with both the Provisional and Official wings of the IRA.

With their new-found political power as a result of the strike which ended the first attempt in 54 years to give the one-third Roman Catholic minority a voice in government, the Protestants may feel that they are in a

position to give the IRA a take-it-or-leave-it peace proposal. Nearly five years of violence in Northern Ireland has claimed 1,085 lives.

Yesterday, the police and British troops sealed Belfast's Roman Catholic ghettos in a bid to halt a renewed bomb campaign by the Provisional wing of the IRA, security sources said.

Security officials ordered more than 300 men deployed around the Catholic Falls Road, Ardoyne and Markets districts to halt the movement of explosives and weapons into target areas, the sources said.

British Army troops shot and killed a man during a search for weapons caches near Bendub, 32 miles southwest of Belfast, yesterday, an army spokesman said.

Villagers said the Roman Catholic victim, John Cunningham, 33, was retarded and had a mental age of 10 years. The army said troops fired at Mr. Cunningham when he darted from behind bushes at a surrounded house and ignored warnings to halt.

3 Chileans Given Life, 16 Lesser Prison Sentences

SANTIAGO, June 16 (UPI)—

A Chilean Air Force court-martial has sentenced 19 men to prison terms ranging from 41 days to life for opposing the armed forces after last September's military coup. Two other men were set free.

The military tribunal had tried the 21 men on charges that included firearms violations and formation of paramilitary groups.

Air force officials said the sentences must be reviewed by the commander of the Santiago Air Force Zone, Gen. José Berdichevsky.

The prosecution had sought the death penalty for three of the defendants, but the tribunal imposed life imprisonment.

The 21 also were charged with belonging to leftist groups outlawed after the coup that ousted the government of President Salvador Allende.

Turks Release 10 GIs In Smuggling Case

ADANA, Turkey, June 16 (UPI)—

Police here have released 10 Americans pending further investigations of charges that they smuggled foreign luxury goods into Turkey.

The 10—six Air Force non-commissioned officers and four civilians working at the Incirlik Air Force Base—were among 51 persons arrested last week following a search of Adana bazaars selling foreign goods. Police said they confiscated goods worth 7 million Turkish pounds (about \$538,400).

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Galina and Valery Panov as they arrived in Tel Aviv.

'Art Belongs to Whole World'

Panovs Reach Israel, Get Big Welcome

TEL AVIV, June 16 (Reuters).—Russian ballet dancers Valery and Galina Panov arrived in Israel late last night after a two-year battle to leave the Soviet Union.

The Panovs arrived here after a 24-hour stopover in Vienna. They left Leningrad Friday.

The Panovs were greeted with hugs and kisses from a crowd that included local ballet dancers and the Baroness Bakheva de Rothschild, a ballet patron. A woman rushed at the airport even before it had come to a halt and was almost crushed by its wheels.

Among the well-wishers were members of the English committee who campaigned on the dancers' behalf during the 37 months they waited for permits to leave the Soviet Union.

Obviously Tired

The couple, obviously tired, were applauded by a crowd of about 50 persons as they stepped down from the aircraft onto Israeli soil. Immigration officials handed them Israeli identity cards and, as they entered the terminal, Mr. Panov told journalists: "We are home and this is where we shall make our home."

But the bearded 35-year-old dancer, a Jew, clearly indicated that they would not confine their appearances to Israel.

"The art belongs to the whole world but this is where we shall make our home," he said.

Speaking in Russian, he added: "I am certain that we can work here. My pride is Israeli pride and the pride and honor of Israel will be mine as well." The dancers today tried to get some rest while warding off hordes of well-wishers. Mrs. Panov had a miscarriage last Monday.

Peking Poster Indicates Leftist Drive

By H.D.S. Greenway

HONG KONG, June 16 (UPI).—The sudden reappearance of big-character wall posters in the streets of Peking is compelling evidence that the mass political campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius has entered a more radical phase.

The posters, attacking the leadership of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, began appearing in the capital Thursday.

Previously, the display of critical posters in the capital was strictly curtailed. They were allowed only in certain areas, usually behind the walls of compounds, and foreigners were discouraged from photographing or even reading them. All that has changed now and according to reports reaching here, the Chinese have even set aside parking areas for foreign diplomats and journalists who wish to see the posters.

Communist sources in Hong Kong say that the new policy is the result of a Central Committee directive which was issued in May. It gives people the right to criticize anyone at the provincial and municipal level without restriction. Officially, this is explained as a kind of rough democracy.

The directive is seen here as a victory for the leftists within the Central Committee. Since the criticism of Lin and Confucius took on the dimensions of a mass campaign in late January, the leftists have apparently wanted to bring their criticisms out in the open while the so-called moderates associated with the policies of Premier Chou En-lai have sought to keep the campaign under strict control.

Bid for Power Seen

The campaign is being interpreted here as a bid for power and influence on the part of the leftist elements whose power base is Shanghai and whose spiritual leader may be chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching. It is a group which gained a great deal of influence during the early years of the cultural revolution of 1966-

1969 and which was subsequently suppressed by the army.

Thus, a great deal of discussion in China today is concerned with whether the cultural revolution was a good or bad thing. Those who can be accused of denying the ideals and goals of the cultural revolution now find themselves in trouble.

Chinese politics during the last few years has been dominated by the moderate and pragmatic policies of Mr. Chou, who sought to rebuild the shattered Communist party. But early last year it became apparent that the left was not going to accept defeat and the party unity which Mr. Chou tried to stress at the 10th party congress in August has proved illusory.

The left began to criticize the moderates for falling back into the revisionist ways that the cultural revolution attacked.

The criticism of Confucius, accused of having tried to bring the slave-owning classes back to power, is seen as an indirect criticism of the present regime for bringing back to power many prominent party leaders who had been discredited during the cultural revolution.

The wall posters now going up in Peking, according to reports reaching Hong Kong, justify this interpretation because the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee now stands accused of repressing the masses and of trying to restore discredited people to power in the same manner as did Confucius.

Other posters accuse the municipal leadership of trying to suppress the 10th party congress report of Wang Hung-wen, the young Shanghai leftist leader who emerged from the congress as the No. 3 man in the Communist party. Instead the Revolutionary Committee sided with the report of Comrade XX, the posters say. The comrade is not named, but the only other report

10 Die on Brazil Bus
RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16 (AP).—Ten persons were killed and 12 others were injured yesterday when a bus plunged 35 feet from a viaduct, officials reported.



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U.S., Japanese Businessmen Urge Change Panel for Revision Of World Trade Ties

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI).—Leading changes in the international economic system to attain maximum trade freedom and cooperation at all countries on monetary, oil, resources and development issues has been urged in a joint statement by American and Japanese businessmen leaders.

The proposal was prepared over a period of nearly three years by members of the Committee for Economic Development and Japan Development Committee. Both organizations are private, nonprofit research groups whose recommendations command serious attention from governments and business leaders.

The panel policy statement stresses that basic broad changes are needed in all phases of international economic relations. The report, titled "Toward a New International System," cites what it terms the multipolar global political structure that has emerged from the disintegration of the bipolar framework that fostered the Cold War Communist and non-Communist blocs.

Cooperative Change

In a report that along with growing similarities in the economic structure of the capitalist countries, a cooperative change "of a more complex nature" is urged: "In economic and political relations of the two blocs."

The statement urges that the United States and Japan join with Western nations in initiating the movement toward the new system. It asserts particularly that Japan's economy is no longer different from that of Western countries.

given at the congress was by Mr. Chou.

Poltburo Member Hit

PEKING, June 16 (Reuters).—A member of the Communist party Politburo has been attacked by name for the first time in the current wall-poster campaign.

The man under fire is Hua Kuofeng, from Hunan Province, who became a member of the Politburo in August. The poster accused him and his deputies in Hunan of repressing militant radicals. Other posters in the campaign have not attacked leading politicians by name.



Mature female turtle with tracking radio wired to shell.

Continental Drift Is Invoked To Explain Turtle Migrations

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI).—The remarkable endurance and navigational ability of a particular population of green sea turtle, which migrates annually from grazing waters along the coast of Brazil to its nesting ground on Ascension Island, 1,200 miles out in the Atlantic Ocean, has long fascinated and puzzled scientists.

An expert on turtles and a specialist in geophysics have teamed up to suggest that a possible explanation of how the turtles acquired such abilities lies in the theory of sea-floor spreading and continental drift.

The scientists, Dr. Archie Carr of the University of Florida in Gainesville and Patrick J. Coleman of the University of Western Australia in Perth, published their theory in a recent issue of Nature.

The scientists suggested that 20 million years ago, when South America had only recently broken away from Africa to create a narrow ocean between them, the turtles—known from fossils to have lived there then—had only to swim a few miles to reach their nesting island.

But, the researchers theorized, as the ocean widened and the sea floor sagged, existing islands would be submerged, to be replaced by newer islands formed by volcanoes at the mid-Atlantic ridge. The ridge is a gap in the ocean floor, midway between the continents on either side, where molten rock from within the earth is continually welling up to form a new sea bottom, which then moves away from the gap, following the drifting continents on either side.

From time to time, the ridge produces a volcanic cone that rises above the water to become an island. Because the island rests on the ocean bottom, it, too, moves away from the ridge, and eventually submerges to be replaced by still another island at the ridge.

As each new island appeared over the ridge, it would be farther from the mainland than the previous island, thus forcing the turtles to swim farther.

Over millions of years, the scientists suggested, this process acted as an evolutionary force, producing the green turtle's characteristically enormous shoulder musculature and stores of heavy fat that provide energy for a long swim.

Soundings of the ocean floor between the easternmost tip of Brazil and Ascension Island, have revealed a string of more than a dozen submerged volcanoes that, each in its turn, may once have been a breeding ground for the turtle, the scientists reported.

The string of submerged islands, called seamounts, lies in a gentle arc, curving to the south between the mainland and the island. They lie in a path that could be followed by turtles that navigated merely by heading into the rising sun. It is not known whether turtles use the sun in this way. The turtles are known to rest at night, drifting below the west-flowing equatorial current that would tend to sweep them back to Brazil.

The scientists calculated that, because the turtles take about eight weeks to make the trip, leaving Brazil from December to March, the northerly drift of the rising sun at this time of year would guide them on a curving path that follows the arc of seamounts. Thus, even though last year's nesting island may have submerged, the turtles could find a new one simply by maintaining the same navigation method.

The turtles' path need only intersect with the plume of water-borne odors carried from the target island by the equatorial current. Because the turtles were born on Ascension, they are believed to be "imprinted" with the island's characteristic odor and readily home in on it when they return.

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Indefatigable Atlanticist

NATO Summit Crowns Luns' Efforts

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 16 (AP)—President Nixon's summit meeting here June 26 to sign an Atlantic declaration with the other heads of NATO governments has much to do with the efforts of Joseph Luns, NATO secretary-general and an indefatigable Atlanticist.

He is as vocal and insistent about his affection for the United States as he is in his warnings about the inexorable increases during recent years of Soviet military and naval power.

It is, therefore, particularly appropriate that his term of office should see the culmination of so much work on redefining relations between NATO alliance members. The final text of the declaration is expected to be settled in Ottawa Tuesday or Wednesday when the NATO foreign ministers meet there.

Physically towering over them all will be the 6-foot 5-inch-tall Mr. Luns, who was the Netherlands' foreign minister for 19 years before he took over his NATO post three years ago.

Genscher Confers With Callaghan On NATO, EEC

DORNEWOOD, England, June 16 (AP)—West German Foreign Minister Hans Genscher conferred today with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan at the latter's official summer residence here.

A major topic of the talks was Britain's renegotiation of its terms of entry in the European Economic Community.

Informants said the ministers also discussed problems relating to NATO and the Atlantic alliance, especially the European Security Conference in Geneva, the reduction of missile forces, Berlin and the conference in Ottawa next week of NATO foreign ministers.

Mr. Genscher is understood to have briefed Mr. Callaghan on his meeting last week with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about EEC-U.S. consultation. Mr. Genscher currently is chairman of the community's Council of Ministers.

He has a reputation for wit and a gift for deadpan delivery of jokes. While his wit has not always been appreciated by some NATO ministers, it has on occasion been extremely useful in ending tension during alliance meetings.

Warning for Europe

Mr. Luns has always said that the United States would "demoralize" Europe if it withdrew troops unilaterally from the Continent. He is, of course, relieved now that that danger seems to have receded somewhat, although he continues to warn European NATO governments that they can do more to help offset U.S. defense costs on this side of the Atlantic.

"We over here should do more," he said in an interview. But not to the extent that some Americans seem to think is possible. "The European allies still provide 90 percent of the soldiers, 85 percent of the ships and nearly 80 percent of the planes needed for the defense of this Continent."

The secretary-general believes that this message about the extent of the European defense effort in NATO is slowly being acknowledged by U.S. opinion. But he sees another battle with public opinion—this time in Europe—as an essential part of his duties. That is, the growing reluctance by political parties, and governments, to see danger in the Warsaw Pact's strategic posture.

"Or rather," Mr. Luns said, "the governments do. I think, perceive the threat but fail to put the message across because defense expenditure is electorally unpopular and there are few among the many fragile coalitions now in power in Europe who are prepared to advocate an increase in such expenditure. This is particularly so in such economically difficult times."

Prosperity, Security While Mr. Luns believes that Western Europe is growing stronger and—very slowly—more united, he sees a widespread tendency to confuse prosperity with security. With some emphasis he pointed out that prosperity of itself does not add to security.

"Indeed, prosperity is conditional upon security and as we

grow more prosperous, security should become more important to us, not less," he said.

Mr. Luns said that the response by ministers to his frequent warnings that the Russians are hell-bent on "Finlandizing" Europe is: "I see Luns is climbing onto his hobby-horse again." But, Mr. Luns added, remarks like that do not rebut the arguments. "Notwithstanding détente, I believe those arguments are overwhelming," he said.

"What bothers me is that the Soviet bloc is able to proceed with détente, convincing the West that it is a good and desirable thing, while at the same time increasing vastly its military armaments," Mr. Luns said.

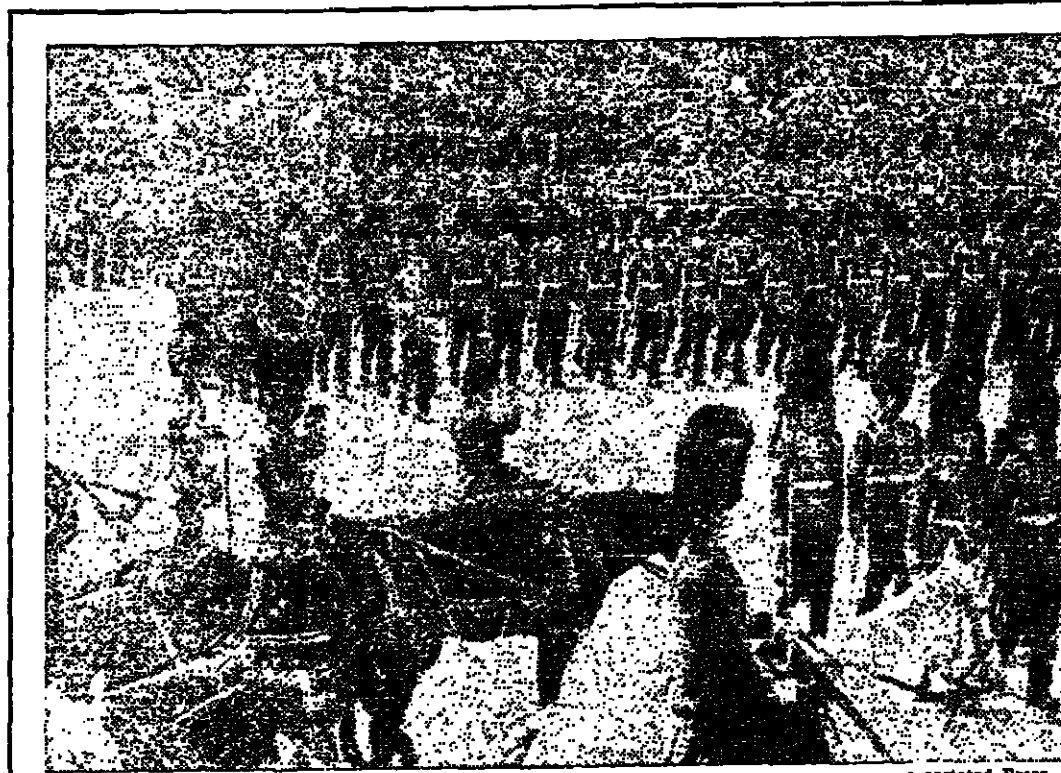
There is something wrong somewhere. Not in the reply to the case—as the Soviets reply to such criticisms—that their increases in strength are based purely on defensive considerations. While I'm not saying that such force increases indicate the imminence of a Warsaw Pact invasion of Western Europe, there is a tendency on our part to underestimate the long-term potential such a build-up has as a means for exerting political pressure."

Geneva and Vienna

The real test of Soviet intentions and good faith must be seen in the current East-West security talks now deadlocked in Geneva and the mutual and balanced force reduction talks in Vienna. Mr. Luns is not optimistic about the outcome of either negotiation. He fears the Russians will finally balk at the so-called "Basket Three" requirements of the Western allies in the Geneva talks which call for freer movement of people and ideas. As for the Vienna talks, the Russians throughout have refused to honor the word "balanced."

"Détente is not an acceptable concept to me if it is solely concerned with giving advantages to the Soviet Union," Mr. Luns said.

Mr. Luns thinks that the June 26 summit meeting could be crucial in deciding whether there is going to be progress in the Geneva and Vienna talks. Much will depend on the message from the whole alliance that Mr. Nixon takes to Moscow. To the extent that Mr. Luns himself has an influence on the tone of that message, it will be a tough one.



ROYAL ANNIVERSARY—Britain's Queen Elizabeth II (center) taking the salute from the troopers of the Guards' Regiment as they march by in the annual Trooping the Color ceremony officially marking her 48th birthday in London on Saturday. Her birthday is April 21, but the official celebration is delayed until a Saturday in June when the weather is better suited for the colorful ceremony.

Turkey Gets Oil Protest From Greece

ANKARA, June 16 (Reuters)—Greece has delivered a protest note to Turkey on the oil exploration activities of a Turkish naval survey ship in the north Aegean Sea, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

A ministry spokesman said the note was given Friday to Turkey's Ambassador to Athens, Kamran Gurun. The note asserted that Turkey was violating Greek rights on the continental shelf around the 3,449 Greek islands in the Aegean Sea.

The 1,010-ton Candarli and its sister ship, the Carsamba, are to return to the disputed area to continue seismic work on behalf of the state-owned Turkish Petroleum Co.

When the Candarli first sailed into the disputed area May 29, Turkey and Greece placed their armed forces on alert.

Military Exercises The Greek Navy and Air Force were reported to be carrying out military exercises this weekend in the same region where the Turkish armed forces will begin exercises Tuesday.

Before his departure for Ottawa yesterday to attend a NATO meeting, Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes told reporters that he would meet his Greek counterpart, Spiro Tetas, Thursday for talks on problems between the two countries.

Mr. Gunes said he would only have talks and not negotiations on the oil exploration dispute.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the Greek note referred to a 1988 Geneva convention, claiming it gave Greece rights over the area into which the Candarli had sailed.

"This is a baseless attribution, because the sixth article of the convention requires an agreement between the two countries and there is no such agreement between Turkey and Greece," he said.

Bangladesh Officials Seek Funds in Europe

DACCA, June 16 (Reuters)—Bangladesh economic experts have set out on a tour of European capitals seeking help for the country's stalled five-year development plan.

Nurul Islam, deputy chairman of Bangladesh's Planning Commission, left for Brussels, Prague and London to negotiate economic assistance for the 25-billion plan, which was launched last July but faltered for lack of foreign help. Mr. Islam said he would work out the details of a \$36-million loan offered by Czechoslovakia and discuss with British officials a \$48-million credit given to Bangladesh.

Mrs. Gandhi Defends A-Test, Assails Nonproliferation Pact

NEW DELHI, June 16 (NYT)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here yesterday that India was against the nuclear nonproliferation treaty because "we agree to it."

She told foreign correspondents at a luncheon meeting that India was against the nuclear nonproliferation treaty because "we agree to it."

"If there is agreement which applies equally to everybody, then naturally we should have to think about it," she added.

Her statement, in reply to a question, implied that India would not have conducted its underground test last month but for discrimination that her regime sees in the nonproliferation pact worked out between the United States and the Soviet Union eight years ago. India, along with several other nations, refused to sign it.

India has attempted to justify its nuclear test with arguments that it was for "peaceful purposes" and would help India's economic development.

Mrs. Gandhi said that the non-proliferation treaty exempted a few nations from any obligation and they were allowed to stockpile nuclear weapons, whereas other nations were "not even allowed to experiment for peaceful purposes."

The 56-year-old prime minister spiritedly disputed criticism that India's nuclear test was at the cost of badly needed financial resources.

"I think normally we can feed our people and, in spite of the drought, the shortage and the so-called begging bowl, we have imported very marginally," she said. She said that the nuclear explosion's cost was "a very, very small fraction of our expenditure on our development program—about one-hundredth."

Mrs. Gandhi said that she would not be happy if Pakistan was tempted to stockpile nuclear weapons, explaining: "We are not happy with nuclear stockpiling anywhere, not only in Pakistan. Any such stockpiling is dangerous to the world."

Mrs. Gandhi said that India was ready to share with Pakistan technical knowledge in the nuclear field. "We are prepared to share with them what we share with others," she said.

\$1.4-Billion Aid Pledge

PARIS, June 16 (NYT)—The industrial nations of the West have pledged \$1.4 billion to India during the next year to ease its precarious economic situation, caused in part by the recent soaring of oil prices.

Although there was substantial expression of concern over India's diversion of resources to build an explosive atomic device, a 13-nation consortium of Western powers agreed on Friday, after

two days of meetings here, that "substantial new commitments of aid were required in present conditions in the current year so as to maintain imports at minimum adequate level."

The consortium functions under the auspices of the World Bank, which recommended the \$1.4-billion aid pledge. The commitment to the world's second most populous country increases the consortium's aid this year by about \$200 million over last year's pledge.

The United States is participating in the consortium aid program for the first time since 1971, when it suspended the making of new commitments following the outbreak of the war between India and Pakistan over East Pakistan, now the independent nation of Bangladesh.

Arabs, Blacks Split at Close Of OAU Talks

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 16 (AP)—Africa's presidents headed home today after a bitter wrangle over filling a bureaucratic post split the continent into pro-Arab and black African camps.

Many in the Organization of African Unity saw the election of William Eteki of Cameroon as secretary-general as a check to the growing influence of North Africa and fellow members of the Arab League. Somali Foreign Minister Omar Arsh, a defeated candidate, had strong Arab backing.

Despite last-minute protestations of African brotherhood, observers described the OAU as deeply divided. Its secretariat in Addis Ababa torn by regional feuds and nearly powerless to meet the problems of continental development.

The 11th annual OAU summit conference, held in about 20 secret ballots to decide between Mr. Arsh and Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga. Eventually Mr. Arsh withdrew in favor of Mr. Eteki, who was elected unanimously to end a 15-hour session.

The summit spent more time electing its chief administrative officer than it did adopting resolutions on political and economic issues. The heads of state declared:

• They are ready for diplomatic relations with Portugal if Lisbon recognizes the state of Guinea-Bissau carved out of Portuguese Guinea by African guerrillas and negotiates with guerrilla leaders for total independence of Mozambique and Angola.

• The OAU will set up a committee to study ways of meeting possible future drought emergencies.

• An eight-member committee should continue efforts to ease a dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia over control of the Ogaden Desert in Eastern Ethiopia.

• Economic sanctions against white minority-ruled Rhodesia and South Africa should be intensified.

• Independent Africa should continue negotiations toward economic partnership with the European Common Market.

The summit also said the OAU was ready for discussions with the Arab League on joint economic development. But simmering anti-Arab feelings emerged in the selection of a successor to secretary-general Nto Ekangaki of Cameroon, who resigned with two years remaining in his term.

Some African Christian states differ with the Arabs on religious grounds. Others fear economic domination by the oil producers. Still others, like Zaire and Nigeria, see the Arabs as rivals for political influence on the continent.

States like Kenya and Uganda complained that the \$200 million the Arabs offered to make up for increased oil prices fall far short of the needs of Africa's fragile economies. Some said they wanted more in return for backing Arab diplomacy by breaking relations with Israel last year.

Spain Affirms Plan to Allow Some Political 'Associations'

MADRID, June 16 (UPI)—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro said yesterday that the government is going forward with already announced plans to allow political "associations." But he said they must come within the framework of the National Movement, Spain's only existing political organization, and failed to establish a timetable or give specific details.

In a speech at the end of a week of political speculation by observers both inside and outside the regime, Mr. Arias Navarro told local officials of the movement in Barcelona that the right of (political) association is at the forefront of all democratic development.

He said his proposal for such political organizations was "an effort to translate the spirit of our permanent principles into the language, aspirations and concerns of present-day Spain." Political associations are now outlawed in Spain.

No More Details

But Mr. Arias Navarro gave no timetable nor more details on the birth of political associations. He was careful to point out that such reform was "delicate" and entailed "difficulties and risks." He said the associations could in no way endanger the country's fundamental laws, or constitution, and emphasized that any attempt to do so would not be tolerated.

Mr. Arias Navarro also said the political associations—"parties" is a concept the regime has distrusted because of the chaos of the Republic in the 1930s—must come from within the framework and channels of the movement.

He called on the movement's National Council, "a communion of all Spaniards," to help elaborate the details of greater political participation.

The National Movement is a grouping of civilian forces who supported Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the overthrow of the Republic, but, in recent years, it has been dominated by the Falange, a fascist-rooted organization, and has seen much of its influence eroded.

While Mr. Arias Navarro's speech on associations went little further than his address to parliament four months ago, diplomatic sources said it was an effort to clarify to both the left and the right the limits and ambitions of the government regarding promised political reforms.

Under Pressure

They said that Mr. Arias Navarro, who is under pressure from liberal elements that feel reform has not moved forward quickly enough and from conservatives who are wary of it, wished to demonstrate that there would not be "instant" political parties. But at the same time he wanted to indicate that reform—of trade unions, parliament and local elections—was cautiously but firmly going ahead.

Later yesterday, the government dismissed the political moderate and highly influential chief of the joint chiefs of staff, Lt. Gen. Manuel Díez Alegría, and replaced him with a conservative, Gen. Carlos Fernandez Vallespin. Sources had reported the move Friday.

Gen. Díez Alegría, 68, has publicly supported the government's proposed liberalization, a rare occurrence in the Spanish military. He is also author of a book of essays, "The Army and Society," in one of which he argued that the military should never be used as a tool of repression.

While refusing to establish too close parallels between the two countries, diplomatic sources noted that Portuguese Gen. Antonio de Spínola, who led the military revolt that toppled the rightist

regime in April, had written book about the armed forces had also been fired.

However, Gen. Díez Alegría term of duty was to have expired next month.

L.A. Throws Cold Water On Gift Art

LOS ANGELES, June 16 (AP)—A three-pronged, a pentine, green, hollow bronze creation, topped by orange and yellow translucent lotus which alternately lighted and sprayed water, sprout overnight in the reflect pools of the Department of Water and Power office building here.

Wade Cornell, 27, a sculptor from Oxnard, Calif., as three barefoot friends haul the 15-foot sculpture over six-foot wall early Friday, a surging worried mind wailed man that it was a gift to the people of Los Angeles and the department.

Officials were not amused. They ordered workmen to dismantle the creation. It declined to say whether it would prosecute the four.

Phnom Penh Acts to End Long Siege

PHNOM PENH, June 16 (AP)—Government forces have established a beachhead near besieged Longvek, 25 miles north of Phnom Penh, in an attempt to evacuate 25,000 civilians from the camp. The military command said a naval unit established a base the Tonle Sap River across the besieged city and that troops from Longvek had made a "link up."

Longvek came under siege in months ago when a government task force retreated to the city after being driven from a beachhead to the south during an attempt to retake the provincial capital of Oudong. The troops then encircled Longvek, trapping about 4,000 soldiers and 25,000 civilians. The government has resupplied Longvek by but both food and water have been scarce.

No Political Progress On the political front, Premier Long Boret reported no progress in his attempt to form a government. The premier resigned Thursday amid dissension in coalition cabinet and was quickly named by President Lon to form a new government.

Long Boret held talks Friday with Lon Nol and met with leaders of three factions of the cabinet in an attempt to reach compromise.

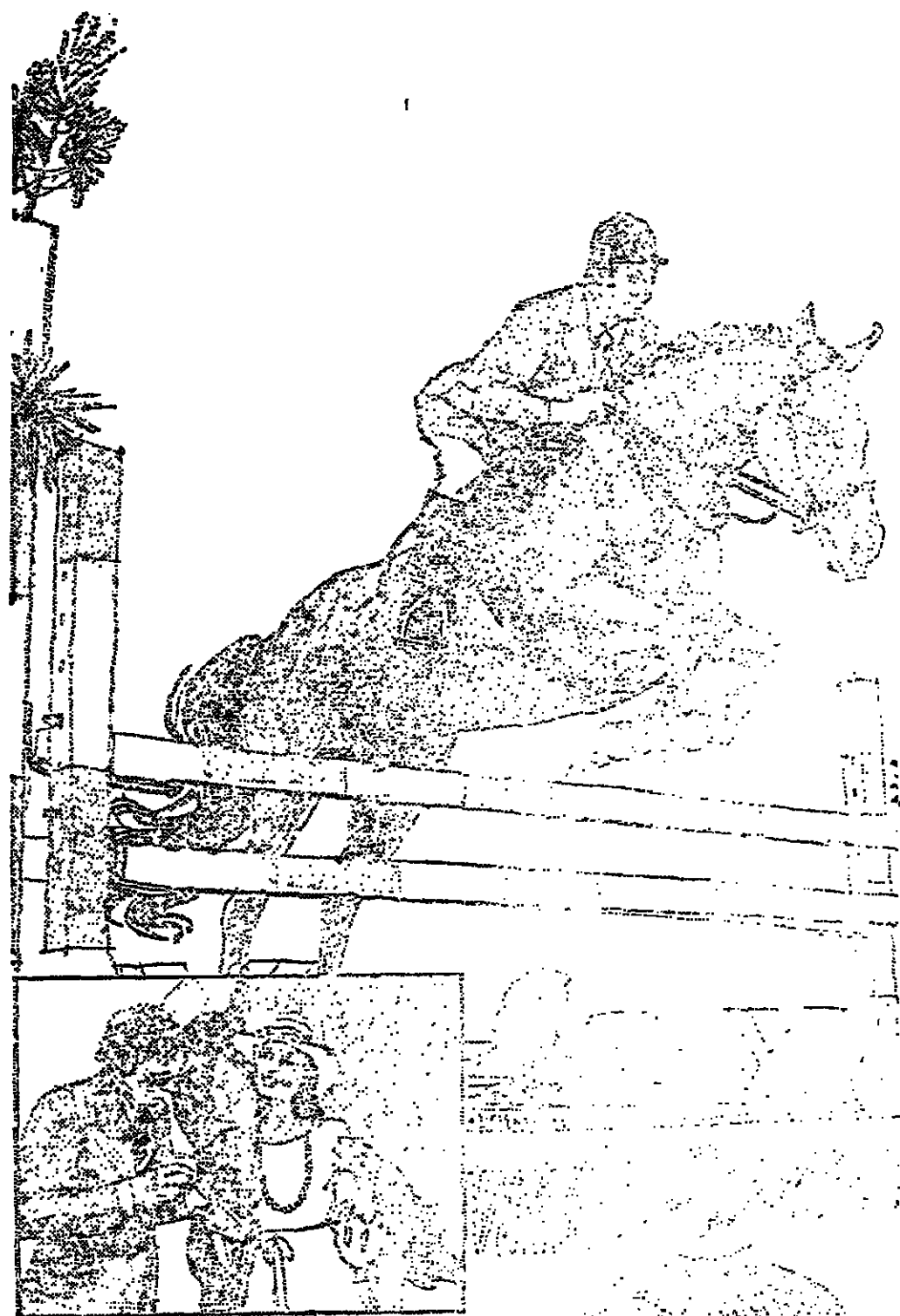
In South Vietnam, government troops failed for the sixth consecutive day today to clear Cong forces from a key high east of Saigon. Viet Cong took over a stretch of Highway on Tuesday after overrunning militia posts.

Field officers said it probably would take another week to retake the estimated 300 Communist from the six-mile stretch of road. More than 20 government planes bombed the roadside during the weekend, the officers said.

The blocked section of road 30 miles east of Saigon. The highway connects Saigon with cities to the north.



FIGHTING DEPORTATION—Bolivian painter Benjamín Mendoza, who was imprisoned in November 1970, after trying to stab Pope Paul VI and released on Friday, seen entering detention center of Immigration and Deportation Board in Manila. The Philippine say he must leave, Mendoza says he does not want to return to Bolivia, the Bolivians say he has no choice.



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هكذا صنع القتل

The Men Who Disconnected the French 'Connection'

By Alan Tiller

MARSEILLES (UPI)—The wailing of police sirens filled the air around the Vieux-Port here as the police rushed from their HQ next to the hill-top cathedral to chase gunmen making off with 500,000 francs from the fifth floor of the local daily "Le Provençal."

This dramatic holdup, pulled to a halt by inside help, was greeted with indifference in the underworld bars between the art and the Opera House. What \$100,000 split between five men compared with the tens of millions of dollars to be made from smuggling heroin to the United States?

John Bartels, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, claimed the other day that the infamous French "connection"—the Marseille link along the Turkey-U.S. drug trail—had been smashed and that 90 percent of its members had been sent to prison.

The French and American agents fighting the drug gangs street level are a little less sure. The big Corsican hoodlums the cash are still very much at liberty. So is a millionaire boy who has kept one step ahead of agents in Europe and the U.S.

Commissaire Reacts

One man who reacted to those sirens was Commissaire Marcel Morin, a slim, short man 40 with immaculate wavy hair and impossible light summer at the head of the Marseille brigade des Stupéfiants (Narcotics Squad) made his way from his undercover apartments behind the port to his official office in the Evêché, the hilltop shop's palace turned police headquarters.

He would know how to handle these local bandits, he said. Morin once ran France's ski-gang squad, a tough team which had the nation's bank robbers reeling. He got so good it that he became bored.

He brought the same ruthless methods to his next job in Marseille, a job he found "thrilling." His arrival meant that, only, after years of pressure by Washington, the heroin laboratories would be uncovered and one of the biggest traffickers died for 20 years. Mr. Morin dashed plotting against the drug king. He probably bent a few legs along the way, but when he got the traffickers it was with the same speed he had shown in hunting up bank robbers.

A top American narcotics agent said of him: "You cannot teach this man anything. I've never seen anyone so thorough. He checks everything."

The success of Mr. Morin and American agents in the last three years has set the traffickers back—20 years in the opinion of one American.

Going to Paris

There is another side to the picture.

Commissaire Morin is being transferred from Marseille to an office job in Paris. France's most brilliant cop does not like the move one bit, since he considers his job unfinished. His view is shared by many DEA men in the United States who believe that the pressure should be maintained relentlessly against the gangs for at least another year.

For the record Mr. Morin says simply: "It is all very well to talk of 90 percent success. But 90 percent of what? We've found six laboratories. Who knows how many there are altogether. There may be 25. There are still chemicals around."

Another disquieting feature is that the Paris appeals court has started reducing the deterrent sentences meted out recently to major traffickers like André Laby and Joseph Signoli. Until now, appeal invariably meant a stiffer sentence. The judges' new line surfaced shortly before the opening today of the trial of Jean-Baptiste Croce, 54, owner of the biggest cafe in Bastia, Corsica (and many other blocks of real estate). Mr. Croce, Mr. Morin said, is the man who financed the shipment of one ton of heroin to the United States.

Mr. Croce will appear in the dock with his wife and 32 other co-defendants (some with their wives, too) in what will be France's biggest drug conspiracy case. New French jurisprudence permits the charging of whole families of suspected criminals and the Croce case, prepared by Marseille Examining Magistrate René Saurel in collaboration with U.S. authorities, is modelled upon similar conspiracy cases in New York.

Best Lawyers

Mr. Croce dropped much of his vast fortune in casinos, but there is still enough to pay for the very best lawyers from Paris. Mr. Saurel, who went to the United States to interview convicted French traffickers and build his case, has lost five kilos in weight running around. His dossier fills one whole room in the Palais de

Justice in Marseille. "I've had to do all this myself, but I don't think I've made any mistakes," the haggard magistrate said. The key word in the charges is "entente" and the 34 are accused of having this "understanding or agreement" to produce and smuggle heroin.

It's a crucial case. Friends of the magistrate say he sometimes feels himself alone against the underworld with its influence in legal and political circles. "Saurel-Gestapo" signs in Marseille indicate that he is unpopular in some quarters.

Then there is the threat of resumed supplies of morphine base from Turkey. Supplies dwindled when Washington began paying off the Turkish government and opium farmers to the tune of \$85 million. Recently, the farmers' lobby inside the Turkish parliament has stated that \$400 million would be fair compensation.

Farmers Ready

Officially, the new Turkish government has not yet cleared the new planting and is awaiting the report of a special committee.

It has been reported that the Anatolian farmers are ready and a knowledgeable American narcotics agent said: "Planting in July would mean a September

harvest. It will be difficult for the traffickers to resume their 100-kilo shipments to the United States, but traffic will probably resume in lots of four or five kilos and then build up."

Commissaire Divisionnaire François Le Mouél, overall boss of France's narcotics squads—"Le General" to police and underworld—states: "There are reports that production could start first in the state farms and then on private farms. It could cause us a problem."

The size of that problem for France, which has just managed to "stabilize" its own heroin rate, is reflected in the pressure Paris is also putting on the Turks.

The New York dealers are apparently awaiting the good Turkish opium refined in Marseille—the "shortage" has driven New York street prices from \$12,000 wholesale for a kilo in the early 1970s to \$35,000-\$45,000 now, sometimes higher.

"It's hard to get kilo quantities of French heroin on the East Coast," a narcotics agent said. There's been a rush into South American cocaine, large shipments of hashish from Morocco and the Mediterranean area carried on ocean-going yachts crewed by young Americans.

Only small lots of Turkish morphine base—presumably from Turkish "stocks"—have been en-

tering France and labs have been started up to process them. Generally, the gangs have trouble putting together 20-kilo consignments.

Squeeze on Finance

No one is admitting that this is the calm before a heroin storm. However, the Marseille underworld is closely following Turkish developments and a surprising knowledge of the Turkish coalition politics is revealed by some Marseille hoods.

French and American agents are trying to put the noose around some big Corsican "god-fathers" before a new connection can be pieced together. These are men who can put up a million dollars in cash quickly. But narcotics agents have found it virtually impossible to work on the island. "Everyone knows we are there immediately we step off the plane," an agent said.

American intelligence information has certainly helped Commissaire Morin find the half-dozen labs and smash two big rings of traffickers. Mr. Morin has also enforced a highly efficient round-the-clock surveillance system of both the Marseille docks and the Roquefort La Be-doule suburb where drug labs, hidden in villas, co-exist next to the homes of successful business-

men and just like Marseille. Morin, he was found, kept hidden cash and drugs. He even found a pair of pyjamas in a laboratory and searched the city until he located the man whose scratched kneecap matched the blood spot on one pyjama leg. The man arrested was heroin chemist Jo Cohen.

Sources of Wealth

Other big cases have been built from the initial question: "Where did this man get his wealth?" Men with villas and swimming pools and no obvious business, men with enormous yachts and hotels came under suspicion.

Commissaire Morin found most of the big traffickers had been divorced in order to put their fortunes into the names of their wives and children. He delved into who owned what, searched through financial documents and deeds until he could prove that families were benefiting from the proceeds of drug sales. In that way, wives were arrested, too.

"This method was never employed before," Mr. Morin said. "It's bringing results. The risk of a 20-year sentence for a man of 50 to 55 is a deterrent. Now we are seeking to ruin him and his family or hitting them with massive fines, seizing their yachts, cars and villas. When I say ruin,

AP.
Marcel Morin, Marseille narcotics chief, who is being transferred to Paris.

I mean completely ruin them. The dossiers are too big now for anyone to feel protected. No name can disappear from my files."

A tough, educated policeman with what the Americans call "street sense," some felt he was too tough. There'll be rejoicing from Ankara to New York at his going.

The commissaire leaves behind for his 80 agents a fantastic chart filled with so many small boxes that it could be an organizational plan of a major industrial company. It is something similar... the drug map of Marseille. Some of the boxes have not been filled in. That is why Mr. Morin is angry at being pulled back to Paris.

Largest Turnover of Seats Since '33 Seen for Congress

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON (UPI)—With the congressional elections full five months off, the Senate and House are heading for the largest turnover of seats this year since the Franklin D. Roosevelt sweep of 1933.

The list of congressmen who will leave office at the end of the current session already stands at 51—eight senators and 43 representatives, including the chairman of six committees and 11 subcommittees.

The number seems bound to rise as other legislators are defeated by constituents preoccupied with Watergate, impeachment and inflation.

The trend to youth is on. The average age of the eight senators who will leave is 70, while that of the representatives is 62. One member of Congress has already been defeated in primary elections by younger men. The new ones are Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark.; Sen. Howard M. "Bo" Baker, R-Ore.; Rep. Lawrence H. "Bud" Shuster, R-Pa.; and Rep. Frank Rostenkowski, D-Ill.

Retirement Ages

The ages of members who are retiring range from 62, that of George Aiken, R-Vt., to the 70s of Rep. Walter F. Powell, Ohio, who is distinguished with Washington.

Besides the four defeated congressmen, 34 others have already announced plans to retire and 13 representatives have said they would give up their seats to run either senator or governor.

When Rep. John Rostenkowski, D-N.Y., announced his retirement two weeks ago, he became a 47th congressman this year to give up his seat voluntarily. This is a record; the previous high was 46 in 1932 and again in 1972.

According to a senior White House official who spent several weeks in Congress, the main reasons for retirement are higher pensions for the legislators and a greater amount and complexity of their work. Sessions of Congress, for example, are much longer than they used to be, so there is less time for vacations and campaigning at home.

Pension Plan

Pensions can be substantial. Legislators are not entitled to Social Security benefits, so a special retirement plan was set up for them. Under its terms, members who enrolled and made contributions to the plan will receive from 5 percent to 30 percent of their \$42,000-a-year base pay, depending upon their age and time in office.

Thus, Rep. H.R. Gross, R-Iowa, persistent critic of federal

spending programs, will be eligible for a pension of \$27,825 a year when he leaves the House in January after serving 13 two-year terms. Pension payments became substantially more liberal in 1972.

In proportion to their membership in the House, Republicans are retiring at twice the rate of Democrats. Of the 187 House Republicans, 17 have announced that they will retire, while only 11 of the 248 Democrats have said they are leaving and not seeking other office.

Minority Party

The reasons most often cited for the higher incidence of Republican retirements are the increased chances of defeat because of the current political climate and acknowledgment of the fact that the Republican party will probably remain in the minority and thus its members will not become committee chairmen.

Eleven other men who either were elected to the House or held Senate seats in 1972 are no longer in office, six through death and five by resignation. Vice-President Ford, for example, gave up his House seat when he was elected by President Nixon and former Sen. William Saxton, R-Ohio, resigned to become attorney general.

The modern record for changes in congressional leadership was set during the Democratic landslide in 1932, when 15 senators and 185 representatives were newly elected.

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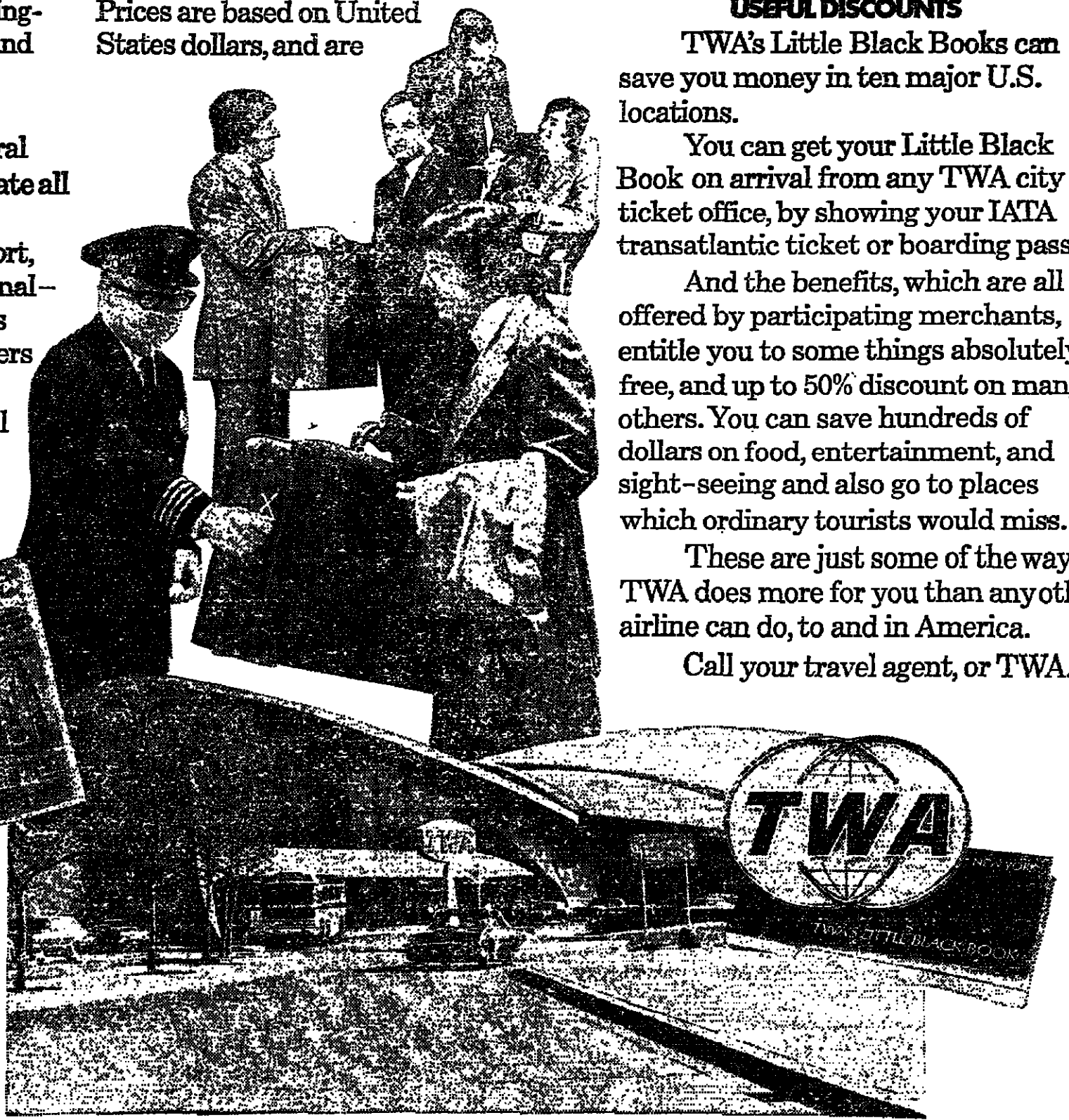
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The bonds, which are guaranteed by the province, carry a novel maturity option which allows investors to redeem them after

The issue will be the second Eurobond offering denominated being offered at 99.5 bearing 9.75 (Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

Turn for the Better

Optimists and pessimists alike agree that the American economy has taken a turn for the better in the last three months after its 6.3 percent decline in real terms during the first quarter, although all concede that the snapback has not been sufficient

the semiconductor stocks. This government is considering changes in the semiconductor industry and that will affect the American Stock Exchange and the trading.

The Amex market value index fell 0.63 to 34.00 in the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index fell 0.22 to 80.67 while the composite index dipped 0.48 to 82.76.

SALES IN \$ MIL. HIGH LOW LAST CHG				400s IN \$ MIL. HIGH LOW LAST CHG				SALES IN \$ MIL. HIGH LOW LAST CHG				NET IN \$ MIL. HIGH LOW LAST CHG														
Odestone Inv	1.28	8	24.4	8	-	3	-	Shaklee CP	32	384	8	776	776	-1/2	Vance/Sander	40	9	23	23	-	Vanguard	40	9	23	23	-
Payless/Borg	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shelton	20	8	10	10	-	Velco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Venue	40	31	76	76	-	
Omsch Natl	1.50	8	24.4	24.4	-	1	-	Sherriff/Gold	8	8	10	10	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Spectra	42	42	34	34	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Spectra	42	42	34	34	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8	-	3	-	Shoppers/Disc	36	4	8	8	-	Vesco Ind	40	31	76	76	-	Vesta	40	31	76	76	-	
Opti Corp	1	1	8	8</																						

FCE Quotations			
	June 17, 1974	1974	1975
DJIA	bid 849 845 846 847 848		
FTSE	bid 275 275 275 275 275		
NYSE	bid 275 275 275 275 275		
AMEX	bid 275 275 275 275 275		
NYSE	bid 275 275 275 275 275		
AMEX	bid 275 275 275 275 275		
NYSE	bid 275 275 275 275 275		
AMEX	bid 275 275 275 275 275		
NYSE	bid 275 275 275 275 275		
AMEX	bid 275 275 275 275 275		

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Continued from Page 10			
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg	
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		
Rock in 4 1/2% 100	62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2		

Treasury Bills

Treasury Bills			
	June 20	June 21	June 22
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3 1/2%	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

Gloom Persists in Industry Despite Signs of U.S. Upturn

(Continued from Page 11)

Wonders how the auto companies, for instance, will be able to sustain the precipitous rise in their prices—more than \$300 on an average car in the current model year—in the face of slow sales.

Another worry is the effect high inflation will have on the number of major labor agreements still to be negotiated this year, in the coal, communications, railroad, nonferrous metal and aerospace industries. Wage increases began to accelerate in May and may well reach an average of 11 percent or so in the second half of the year.

Intensive Pressure

The pressure for big settlements is intensive as inflation persists, while the resistance of management is stiffening for the same reason and because productivity has declined and because economic prospects are so murky. Strikes have been increasing significantly and may be a greater factor later on.

Although he feels the American economy is in "fairly good shape," Mr. Olsen said he believed the nation would continue to suffer from the effects of a high rate of inflation for the next six months, particularly in general merchandise and apparel, while prices of foods and some durables will be "less worse than they have been the last two years."

The results of tight fiscal and monetary policy to curb inflation will be painful in the next 12 months—"no question about it," Mr. Olsen said.

He said the signs of real growth, he maintained, the economy is not going anywhere, saying that "the basket of the real economy is being cut off from the balloon of inflation and is lying on the ground helpless."

Iraq Ends Talk On Foreign Bid

BEIRUT, June 16 (UPI)—Iraq has ended an exploration contract with a foreign company, the Economic Survey said today.

The survey, which specifies in detail the terms of an "an abrupt and dramatic turnabout," said it was a virtual reversal of Iraq's "door policy," announced in 1973.

It said 38 companies, including Mobil and Shell, which had submitted bids for exploration in Iraq, were informed last of a government decision to end talks.

American Exchange

American Exchange			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Market Averages

Market Averages			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Standard & Poor's

Standard & Poor's			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

N.Y. Stock Exchange

N.Y. Stock Exchange			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Foreign Bonds

Foreign Bonds			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Eurobonds

Eurobonds			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank Stock Quotations			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Standard & Poor's International Fund S.A.

Standard & Poor's International Fund S.A.			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank Stock Quotations			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Standard & Poor's International Fund S.A.

Standard & Poor's International Fund S.A.			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank Stock Quotations			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Standard & Poor's International Fund S.A.

Standard & Poor's International Fund S.A.			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Bank Stock Quotations

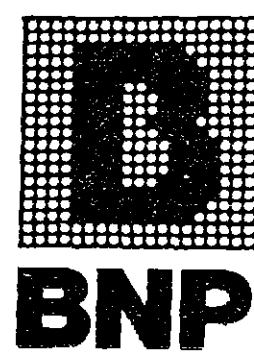
Bank Stock Quotations			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
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NYSE	386,500	High	Low
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Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks			
	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
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NYSE	386,500	High	Low
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NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low

Standard & Poor's International Fund S.A.

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	Week Ended June 15, 1974		
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
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NYSE	386,500	High	Low
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NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low
NYSE	386,500	High	Low



BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS IN 1973

Mr. Pierre Ledoux, Chairman of the Board of Directors, stated in his report to the College representing shareholders and exercising the powers of a General Meeting, that "The Banque Nationale de Paris made every effort in 1973 to maintain its position as a bank of commerce and to



UPI
Arnold Palmer
puts on third
hole of U.S.
Open during
third round, in
which he fired
a par 70.

Irwin Defeats the Elite for U.S. Open Golf Title

MAMARONECK, N.Y., June 16 (UPI)—Hale Irwin staggered down the homestretch today to win the U.S. Open Golf Championship.

Irwin skirted through one near-disaster after another on the treacherous closing holes. Finally, at the 72nd hole, he hit a precise approach from the middle of the fairway to the middle of the green and, knowing he had it won, just stood there with his arms upraised to the sky.

He left his try for a birdie on the lip of the cup and tapped it in for a routine par that gave him a closing three-over-par 73 and 72-hole total of 287.

That was good enough for a two-shot victory over longshot winner Forrest Feiler, who moved into contention simply by playing par golf while every contender except Irwin was faltering.

Tied for Third
Lou Graham and Bert Yancey, two players who, like the two in front of them, never had won anything of note before today, tied for third at 290.

Tom Watson, the 24-year-old

third year pro who led Irwin by a stroke at the start of the final day, couldn't make a putt of more than three feet after his erratic driving, and shot a 79 for 292.

The winning score was seven over par, the highest by an Open champion in 11 years, and that only made Irwin's first major championship triumph all the more notable.

On a 6,961-yard monster course at Winged Foot Golf Club, a course that 1973 Open champion Johnny Miller said made him "feel like a dog," the 29-year-old Irwin produced four magnificent shots on the final dozen holes that gave him his victory.

Without Credentials
He thus became only the second Open champion in 15 years without the credentials of golf's true elite, joining Orville Moody, who came out of the Army to win the championship in 1959.

A winner of only two tournaments in six years on the tour, Irwin was just another player in the pack until today. He has been winning around \$100,000 a year

with consistency, but hardly by the flash of a Miller or a Jack Nicklaus.

But all that changed, and it began changing today at the seventh hole, a 166-yard par-3, where Miller left his championship two days earlier when he needed four shots to get out of a sand trap.

Even with Watson at that point and playing in the final group, just behind the mob following 44-year-old Arnold Palmer (who finished five shots behind with a closing 76), Irwin turned the tournament around with a great shot from a bunker.

Watson, who had figured to pick up ground here, then barely missed a good birdie chance and Irwin followed up sinking his 13-foot putt to salvage par.

That left them even, and they remained tied for the lead by both bogeying the eighth hole. Then Irwin holed a 35-foot putt on the mountainous ninth green for the birdie that gave him the lead for good.

Yesterday started with a four-way tie among Palmer, Irwin, Gary Player and Ray Floyd, who had shot 143 in the first two rounds, or three over par. But while Palmer and Irwin were maintaining their positions yesterday, Player and Floyd had been ghastly letdowns, Player with a 77 and Floyd with a 78. That put them at 220 and 231, respectively, probably too far behind to catch up on an unforgiving course like Winged Foot.

Jim Colbert shot a 69, including a brilliant front nine of 33 that had four straight birdies, to come in at 218. There he was tied with two veteran campaigners, Frank Beard and Bert Yancey. Forrest Feiler stood alone at 219.

In terms of show biz, the major attraction was the pairing of Palmer and Player, which attracted an extraordinary gallery. Palmer lost seven strokes to par and Player seven.

But that was being made by Watson. The young Kansan started the third round at four under par, one shot behind the quartet that shared the halfway lead.

Watson parred the first eight holes, two of them with recoveries from trouble on the two par-3 holes—the third, where he was bunkered, and the seventh, where he missed on the green and had to chip up. His sand blast at 3 stopped three inches from the hole.

Stronger Sex Strikes Out

CLAY, W. Va., June 16 (AP)—Eleven-year-old Bunny Taylor pitched a no-hit game against an all-boys team Thursday, striking out nine and walking only three, leading her Valley Fork team to a 16-0 victory over Precious No. 2.

On Wednesday, Little League officials announced that girls would be allowed to play in its leagues across the country.

Bunny's performance included two hits—a home run and a triple.

"If girls want to play, they ought to let them," said Bunny, following the game. "I think it's fun, especially when you strike out the boys."

Pitcher May Is Sold By Angels to Yankees

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 16 (UPI)—Scoutman Rudy May, who has never lived up to his promise in seven major league seasons, was sold to the New York Yankees by the California Angels last night in a cash deal.

May, who has a 71-76 lifetime record, had appeared in 18 games for the Angels this season, posting an 0-1 record with a 7.00 earned-run average. The 29-year-old left-hander has had only one winning season in the majors. That was in 1972 when he went 12-11. Last year May was 7-17.

Sunday: White Sox 13-Hit Attack Defeats Baltimore, 9-1

BALTIMORE, June 16 (UPI)—Seldom-used first baseman Tony Muser led a 13-hit assault with a two-run homer, a double and two singles today as the Chicago White Sox snapped a five-game losing streak behind 11-game-winner Wilbur Wood with a 9-1 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Jim Palmer, 3-8, never got past the first inning as run-scoring singles by Muser, Carlos May and an error by catcher Andy Etchebarren gave Wood an early 3-0 lead.

After Palmer walked two more batters in the first inning, reliever Don Hood retired the side, but was touched for a two-run second inning on a walk and three singles.

Muser's first homer of the year climaxed a four-run third inning against third Oriole pitcher Jesse Jefferson. After Ed Herrmann and Bucky Dent singled, Jorge Orta doubled home both runners and Muser homered to rightfield, bringing on pitcher Wayne Garland.

Tigers 3, Royals 2
At Detroit, Aurelio Rodriguez drove a two-out single to left to score Jim Northrup from third in the 11th inning and give the Tigers a 3-2 victory over Kansas City.

Mickey Lolich, who struck out 11 batters in boosting his record to 8-7, pitched his league-leading ninth complete game of the season.

Twins 3, Indians 0
At Cleveland, Rod Carew got four hits in raising his average to .399 when Minnesota felled Jim Perry's bid for his 200th career victory with a 3-0 decision over Cleveland in the first game of a doubleheader.

Jim Bordin, Tom Burgmeier, Bill Campbell and Bill Butler combined to toss the six-hit shutout with Corbin going the first 6 1/3 innings in picking up his fourth victory against no losses.

Reds 5, Phillies 0
In the National League, at Cincinnati, relief pitcher Clay Carroll, a last-minute replacement for Roger Nelson, who was scratched because of an ailing shoulder, teamed up with Pedro Borbon to blank Philadelphia, 5-0, in a rain-marred game.

Joe Morgan, with a double, single and a homer, and Dave Concepcion with a two-run single paced the Reds' attack in tag Dick Ruthven with his fourth loss in six decisions.

The starting assignment was

the first since June 8 of last year for Carroll, who restricted the Phillies to six hits before being lifted for a pinch-hitter after eight innings. The victory was Carroll's fourth in five decisions.

Dodgers 7, Mets 1
At New York, Andy Messersmith fired a five-hitter and Los Angeles exploded for five runs in the seventh inning to post a 7-1 victory over the Mets.

Messersmith and Tom Seaver were engaged in a scoreless pitching duel for six innings, but Jimmy Wynn opened the seventh with a liner to leftfield and raced all the way to third when Cleon Jones fell while pursuing the ball.

Steve Garvey, who leads the league in RBIs with 55, delivered Wynn with a soft line just past the outstretched glove of second baseman Felix Millan.

Cubs 3, Astros 2
At Chicago, Fred Scherman walked pinch-hitter Andy Thornton with one out in the bottom of the 10th inning, forcing in Rick Monday with the winning run to give the Cubs a 3-2 decision over Houston.

Scherman replaced Ken Forsch after the Houston loser gave up a triple Monday with one out. The Astros then elected to pur-

posely pass Matt Alexander and pinch-hitter Vic Harris.

Scherman, who won yesterday's contest with a one-inning relief performance, threw four straight balls to Thornton to end the 2:59 contest.

Pirates 4, Giants 3
At Pittsburgh, Al Oliver hit a two-run homer and Jim Rooker settled down after a rocky start to pitch the Pirates to a 4-3 victory over San Francisco, giving the Pirates a sweep of the three-game series.

Rooker, who boosted his record to 3-5 with his five-hitter, experienced control problems. He walked leadoff hitter Bobby Bonds, who promptly stole second, and also walked Chris Speier.

Garry Maddox and Ed Goodson followed with consecutive run-scoring singles. A sacrifice fly by Chris Arnold scored Maddox with the third run.

But the Pirates bounced right back for two runs in the bottom of the inning when Richie Hebner tripled into the rightfield corner and Oliver followed with his fifth home run.

The Pirates went on top 4-3 in the second, chasing starter Tom Bradley, 6-7, in the process. Manny Sanguillen and Tennie Stennett hit back-to-back doubles for

a run and Stennett later scored on a ground out by Gene Clines, with Charlie Williams pitching.

Expos 9, Padres 8
At Montreal, Ron Fairly doubled in the winning run with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to help rookie Don Demola earn his first major league victory and boost the Expos to a 9-8 victory over San Diego in a game played in a steady rain.

The Expos were trailing, 8-7, going into the inning. Larry Lintz grounded out and Willie Davis followed with his fourth home run of the year to tie the score, 8-8. Losing pitcher Vicente Romo walked Ken Singleton and the Expos' outfielder cleared the winning run as Fairly doubled to deep centerfield.

Cardinals 6, Braves 3
At Atlanta, Lynn McGlothen pitched a seven-hitter and collected three hits to lead St. Louis to a 6-3 victory over the Braves, breaking a four-game Atlanta winning streak.

McGlothen, now 9-3, salvaged the final game of a three-game series and brought the Cardinals back to within a game of the National League East-leading Philadelphia Phillies.

For the Braves, the loss was just the second of an eight-game home stand.

McGlothen had the key hit in another card rally, scored a run in another and began the last one in the ninth, which iced the victory.

Frazier, Quarry To Box Tonight

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Joe Frazier and Jerry Quarry will meet in a 12-round heavyweight fight tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden.

Former champion Joe Louis is scheduled to be the referee.

The winner will be the top challenger to the winner of the bout between champion George Foreman and Muhammad Ali in September.

The fight, to be shown on closed-circuit TV, will be followed by Bob Foster's light-heavyweight title defense against Jorge Aruiz at Albuquerque, N.M.

Hobbs Is Winner In Formula 5000

MOSPORT, Ontario, June 16 (AP)—England's David Hobbs won the Formula-5000 auto race yesterday driving a Lola-Chevrolet for Carl Hogan's team from the United States.

Hobbs took the lead on the 26th lap, when early leader Mario Andretti was slowed due to engine trouble on his Lola-Chevrolet.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

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Borg, Evert Are French Open Champions

By Fred Tupper

PARIS, June 16 (UPI)—Youth dominated the French Open tennis championships today, with American Chris Evert, 19, becoming the youngest to win the women's singles since Christine Truman in 1959, and Sweden's Bjorn Borg, 18, becoming the youngest to win the men's title since Ken Rosewall in 1953.

In one of the great turn-arounds in tennis history, Borg came from two sets down to defeat Manuel Orantes of Spain, 2-6, 6-7, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1.

Evert's performance, too, was of star quality. She defeated Olga Morozova of Russia, 6-1, 6-2, in just over an hour to rank with Helen Wills, Suzanne Lenglen and Ann Hayden as the most decisive winners in the history of this championship.

For Evert, it was doubly sweet. In the French Open final last year, she led Margaret Court by a set and 5-3, and lost.

"I needed to win this one," she said. "It's the biggest clay court tournament in the world. And it's a tough one to win. The clay is very slow. You need endurance, more than on any other surface."

Evert and Morozova yesterday had paired to win the doubles. Today, they were matched for the final—Morozova, with a serve-and-volley game that is more American than Evert's; Evert, who defies most of the tennis canons and creates her own.

Closer Than It Looks

It took Evert a time to establish her pattern and the games were much closer than the score indicates. Evert's serve-and-volley game that is more American than Evert's; Evert, who defies most of the tennis canons and creates her own.

At 0-4, Morozova abandoned the baseline and began coming up on every service, including the second. She hit a couple of crisp volleys and took that game with a volley off the wood. Six games later, she won another on a netcord and an Evert double fault. She was 2-5 then on a smash, but then Evert had two match points, rocketing a fore-

hand across court that scratched off the Russian's racket for 6-1, 6-2.

She was on court again to take a silver cup and check for 24,000 francs (\$3,000), which brings her season's winnings to the \$110,000 area. More important, perhaps,

she is winning title. She is champion of South Africa, Italy three weeks ago and now France. "I'm happy to win my first big title," she said to the 10,000 persons in the stadium. "And I hope to be back next year."

There was consolation for Mo-

rozova. She is the first Russian woman to reach a major final.

The men's match fluctuated wildly. Orantes broke the Swede's service in the first game and that brought confidence. A perpetual runner-up after winning the Italian in 1972, Orantes needs to

nourish himself with a lead. Particularly sharp off his low spinning backhand, he raced through the first set in 32 minutes and was quickly at 4-1 in the second.

Borg had offered little defense. He may have played too much tennis lately. This week, he has had two tring five-setters and appeared mentally drained and physically shaky before his comeback against Harold Solomon yesterday. The Swede unbelted his broadsword then and Orantes went off the ball. Borg took four games running to be at 5-4 with three set points. He lost them all and the tiebreaker, too, and was two sets down.

But he kept plugging. A finalist at Dallas, a winner at Rome, and worth—it is reported—\$650,000 for a WTT three-year contract, which he turned down to play in the Davis Cup, Borg has been the hit of tennis during the past year.

He had the third set at love. Completely revived, he took the fourth set at 6-1 with aces in nearly every game, and the fifth set at 6-1, with Orantes broken.

Like Evert, Borg has won the slugs over three weeks, worth \$16,000 at Rome and \$24,000 today. But it took him 393 games of singles to do it.

"I felt very tired before the match," Borg said later. "And I still don't believe it. But my condition is good. I'm mentally tough."

"Can you win Wimbledon?"

"Why not?" he said.

Queen's Filly Triumphs in Prix de Diane

CHANTILLY, France, June 16 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth watched her horse Highclere win when she ran clean away with France's top race for 3-year-old fillies, the Prix de Diane, today.

Highclere was taken to the front two furlongs out by jockey Joe Mercer and passed the French favorite Comtesse de Loir to win easily by two lengths.

The crowd cheered wildly as Queen Elizabeth, who arrived for the race, went down to the unsaddling enclosure to congratulate Mercer and trainer Bill Hern.

Hern, jubilant after the filly's victory, said: "This is the greatest thrill in my racing career since Highclere won the 1,000-Guineas at Newmarket earlier this season."

Odisea was third, half a length behind Comtesse de Loir, in the field of 22 which ran in the 10-1 2-furlong race.

Highclere's victory earned a purse of 1,039,050 francs for Queen Elizabeth. The filly paid odds of just 9 to 2 on the pari-mutuel—5.70 francs for a one-franc bet.

Schedule and Sidelights of Soccer Finals

PARIS, June 16 (UPI)—On Tuesday, West Germany will play Australia at Hamburg. East Germany will play Chile at Berlin. Both Group One.

Brazil, meanwhile, will play Scotland at Frankfurt, and Yugoslavia will meet Zaire at Gelsenkirchen. Both Group Two.

Italy, meanwhile, will play

That was the sentence given Carlos Caszely of Chile, who was sent off in the game against West Germany Friday.

Here is how the points stand-

ings look, group by group: Group One—East Germany and West Germany 2; Chile and Australia 0.

Group Two—Scotland 2, Brazil

and Yugoslavia 1, Zaire 0.

Group Three—Holland 2, Bul-

garia and Sweden 1, Uruguay 0.

Group Four—Italy and Poland,

2, Argentina and Haiti 0.

After round-robin tournaments,

the two top teams in each group

will advance to the second round.

international experience and great determination can do a thing like that. This has increased our players' confidence."

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Italy's Gianni Rivera (right) kicks a goal past Haiti defender Guy Francois and Haiti goalkeeper Henri Francillon.

Italy Overpowers Haiti in 2d Half, 3-1...

MUNICH, June 16 (Reuters)—Italy did the expected, defeating Haiti, 3-1, in a World Cup soccer championship match tonight, but it was a game that made up in excitement what it lacked in skill.

After a goal-less first half, Haiti struck first in the opening minute of the second half when striker Emmanuel Sanon gained the distinction of becoming the first man to score against Italian goalkeeper Dino Zoff in 12 international matches.

The goal appeared to galvanize the 1970 runners-up, Italy, which controlled most of the first half action, but had found Haiti's brilliant goalkeeper Henri Francillon too tough, went immediately into the attack.

Rivera Scores

After a six-minute assault on the Haitian defense, Gianni Rivera took the ball at the edge of the penalty area and gave Francillon no chance with a high shot into the corner of the net.

Haiti seemed undismayed, despite the growing confidence of the much more powerfully built Italians, and Guy Francois, after a fine pass from center-half Philippe Vorbe—had a hard shot just pushed past the post by a diving Zoff.

But the Italians piled on the pressure. Twice again Haiti was saved by Francillon, but he had

little chance when Romeo Benisti brought down a bouncing ball 20 yards out and fired home in the 64th minute.

Pietro Anastasi, brought on in the second half, shot wide from only five yards out on one chance, but seconds later made no mistake when put in the same position

and made the score 3-1, despite a dive by Francillon.

On its second-half performance, Italy must be rated the favorite in Group Four in which it is tied with Poland, which beat Argentina, 3-2. But there will have to be some improvement in its shooting if it is to emulate its

1970 feat of reaching the final, where it lost to Brazil, 4-1.

Italian fans were encouraged by their team's recovery after the shock of the Haitian goal, which revived memories of Italy's defeat by North Korea and elimination from the championship in the 1966 World Cup in England.

Outstanding Defense

Bulgaria's Lonos Vassiler played an outstanding game in defense, spectacularly carrying out two scoring chances but, for the most part, this was the game of the shots that got away. Chance after chance screamed wide of goal or over the bar. Both sides had capable goalkeepers.

Referee Nunez of Peru turned down two Swedish penalty claims, both times when Edstrom was upended in the goalmouth.

"Once he really rubbed salt in the wound by awarding the Bulgarians a free kick," Edstrom said. "I was shoved about every time the ball came into the box."

Sweden's goalkeeper, Ronnie

Helstrom, saved his squad with a superb dive when winger Georgi Denev bulldozed through in the 18th minute. But Bulgaria also barely escaped six minutes later. Ralf Edstrom was clearly pushed inside the penalty area, but referee Edilson Nunez may have been the only person in the stadium who didn't see it.

Bulgarian midfielder ace Christo Bonev lived up to his star billing as he carved his way past panicking defenders. Sweden's answer was Edstrom, who dominated the air and caused havoc among the shorter Bulgarians.

He was complemented by the Swedish top-scorer Roland Sandberg, who twice was put through by Ove Kindvall, but failed to score.

Once Pavel Panov sank a Bonev pass into the net, but the linesman's flag was up for offside,

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Gerard Larrousse (left) and Henri Pescarolo after they won 24 Hours of Le Mans.

Pescarolo First Again at Le Mans

By Bernard Kirsch

LE MANS, France, June 16 (UPI)—Henri Pescarolo, who was seen standing on the course watching his head early this morning, figured out what his problem was and went on to win his third straight 24 Hours of Le Mans in a Matra-Simca.

The 24-hour endurance test, which started yesterday afternoon, left many of the drivers and mechanics puzzled. When it ended, only 20 of the 48 starting cars were still operating, and of them with only two gears left and another being driven by a team of three women.

But Pescarolo, who was almost killed on this course five years ago, has learned what Le Mans is all about.

After suffering severe burns in an accident in practice here in 1969, Pescarolo won in 1972 and 1973 in the French Matras. Two years ago, his winning co-pilot was Englishman Graham Hill. Then the sponsors of the 11—the French government and a cigarette company—wanted to make the carnival of Le Mans a national triumph and assigned only French drivers to its machines. Thus, for the second straight year, Pescarolo's help was driver Gerard Larrousse.

There was nobody around, however, to aid Pescarolo when he heard the wrong noises in his car on the course, about 4 miles from his crew. The Frenchman, who had already hit a lead of almost 50 miles at the time, stopped, stepped out of the car, lifted the hood then came the head-scratching—and found at the fourth and fifth gears had locked. He cursed the car to his pit crew, the trouble was repaired and Pescarolo and Larrousse were 10-to-wire winners, almost 48 miles ahead of a Porsche Carrera, which finished second, and a second Matra, third.

Others Out

Another Matra went out with engine trouble at a fourth, built for this race, only made halfway out of the pits after a refueling stop last night. The Matra, in second place and being driven by Jean-Pierre Jarier at the time, was leaving the pits at the same time an official was allowing a Porsche Carrera to make its way back to the track. The cars collided and the Frenchman was able to get a full night's sleep.

Herbert Muller, a Swiss driver, also thought his day would be shortened as the Porsche Carrera, he was driving with Guy van Lennep of the Netherlands lost three gears with three hours to go. But Muller—making his 11th appearance here—and Van Lennep know Le Mans and the car was handled delicately until their 24 hours of driving was over. They had traveled 2,811 miles at an average speed of almost 117 miles an hour.

Pescarolo became the first driver since 1962 to win here three consecutive times. He and Larrousse covered 2,856 miles on the 8.4 mile course at 118 mph.

The women of Le Mans, of whom there were more than ever this year, also fared pretty well. The three Belgians—Yves Fontaine, Christine Beckers and Marie Laurent—finished 17th in their Chevron B23. Marie-Claude Beaumont, in her third year here, shared her Chevy Corvette with a male. Their car finished 18th. Anny Charlotte Verney of France helped a male to come home 18th in a Porsche Carrera.

The last two finishers here were a team of Japanese drivers, in a Sigma, and an American Swiss team. But though the Sigma was still running at the end it had not covered enough distance to receive a placing. It was 1,500 miles behind the winner.

The Porsche-Carrera of Milt Minther, Michael Keyser and Paul Blancpain finished 20th, held back by the breakage of a \$2.50 plastic seal on the transmission.

The Ferrari 365 of Cyrille Grandet and Dominique Bardini won the Grand Touring class.

TOP FINISHERS

1. Matra-Simca, Henri Pescarolo/Gerard Larrousse, France; covered 2,856.171 kms (2,346.07 miles); average speed of 101.84 kph (118.98 mph); 237 laps.
2. Porsche Carrera, Guy van Lennep, Holland; Herbert Muller, Switzerland, 331 laps.
3. Matra, Francois Migault/Jean-Pierre Jabouille, France, 334.
4. Gulf-Ford, Derek Bell/Mike Hailwood, Britain, 317.
5. Ferrari 365, Cyrille Grandet/Dominique Bardini, 318.
6. Ferrari 365, David Heinz, United States/Alain Cudini, France, 312.
7. Porsche Carrera, Bernard Chenetiere/Pierre Zhenden, Switzerland, 312.
8. Lister, Jacques Laffitte/Alain Serpagy, France, 310.
9. Ferrari 312, Jean-Claude Andruet, France/Theodore Zecchi, Italy, 298.
10. Porsche Carrera, Raymond Touroul/Denis Rux/Henri Gebbia, France, 288.

Dutch, Poles Win World Cup Matches

Holland Tops Uruguay, 2-0

UNNOVER, June 16 (UPI)—and teased and tormented the Uruguayan team reduced to 10 and scored an impressive victory yesterday in a thrilling World Cup soccer championship match at Niedersachsen Stadium.

Uruguay had two men booked

Julio Montero Castillo be-

the second player in the

ament to be sent off. He

d with Hungarian referee

Falotai in the 62nd minute.

Carlos Caszely was sent

off the game against West

any Friday.

Victory put Holland into a

lead in Group Three, ahead

Sweden and Bulgaria, who

d a goal-less draw.

was a menacing performance

of Dutch, whose goals came

Johnny Rep in the seventh

58th minutes.

he interval between the goals,

nd managed to miss a hatful

ances, hammered a shot

at a post and superstar

Cruyff had the ball in

at only to be nullified for

rous kicking.

30,000 Dutchmen, among

3,000 capacity crowd roared

approval as Uruguay was

ely outplayed.

Dutch sliced through the

playing Uruguayan defense

ai waves. Goalkeeper La-

Mazurkiewicz must have

ht his defense had deserted

s Cruyff and striker Johan

ens maintained a constant

ndment.

se two, combined with the

y Rep brought out the

in Mazurkiewicz, while at

ther end Jan Jongbloed did

ave a genuine shot to save

ro Rocha, a veteran of three

Cup finals, tried to instill

order into the Uruguayans,

he only time the South

eans got together as a team

then they went off to the

ng room at halftime.

took both chances well,

ning himself powerfully to

home a goal from inside the

by box following a center

the right, and the side-

g past the advancing Ma-

wicz for the second.

re was an air of despera-

about some of the Uruguayan

ng and Juan Masnik and

Cubilla both went into the

's book.



Holland's Wim Suurbier (No. 21) blocks Uruguayan Pedro Rocha's attempt at a header during match in Hannover.

Poland Edges Argentina, 3-2

STUTTGART, June 16 (UPI)—Poland staved off a strong finish by Argentina yesterday to salvage a 3-2 victory in a thrilling World Cup soccer clash at Neckar Stadium.

Poland's victory gave it a tie in Group Four with Italy, which defeated Haiti, 3-1.

Poland, a surprise qualifier over 1966-champion England, showed itself worthy of a place in the finals with a fast-attacking style of play which brought two goals in the first eight minutes—by Gregorz Lato and Andrzej Sarmach.

But Argentina refused to collapse and, instead, provided an exciting second half in which three goals were scored in six minutes.

Ramon Heredia breathed life into Argentina with a 60th minute goal and, although Lato made it 3-1 two minutes later, Alberto Babington resurrected Argentine hopes by scoring in the 67th minute.

Desperate Bid

The Poles caught Argentina cold early on with swift breaks. But it was a collision between Argentine goalkeeper Alberto Carnevali and teammate Hugo Angel Bargas, following a corner, which presented Lato with a gift-wrapped goal after only five minutes.

Three minutes later, Sarmach broke away on the left, outspinted the defense and put the ball past the advancing Carnevali.

Argentina switched from the aerial attack which had been gobbled up by the tall Polish defenders, and the change paid off in the second half when Heredia curled the ball beyond the reach of Polish goalkeeper Jan Tomaszewski.

Throw-Out Fails

Observer

This Is Burlesque

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Most people who have given up reading the news from Washington, which is to say most of the last sane people left in the country, are probably baffled by Henry Kissinger's sudden entry into the general farce down there.

It is like seeing Othello wander into the second act of "Rialto," strip down to blue jeans and start climbing the scenery.

To savor the full essence of the thing, you have to understand that Kissinger is angry because he has been accused of lying in a small way. It is the diplomat's job, of course, to lie in a big way. A diplomat, goes in a big way. A diplomat, goes in a big way.

But now, lo and behold, Kissinger is not content with merely being recognized as a genius; he wants to be proclaimed a man of absolute veracity and threats to do no more service for the state unless Congress declares him an honest man.

It is hard to tell what has happened to Kissinger's celebrated judgment. Being declared an honest man by Congress would strike most of us as a social embarrassment akin to being chosen man of the year by the Mafia.

That Kissinger is now demanding that this iron laurel be pressed upon his brow testifies to the derangement which is epidemic along the Potomac. Any man in full control of his faculties would surely rather be known as a small-bore liar than pronounced honest by Congress.

Congress, ever ready for public burlesque, jumped at the secretary's demand with its usual zest for the ridiculous. A resolution proclaiming Kissinger a patriot "whose integrity and veracity are above reproach" was endorsed by 39 senators between dawn and dusk in a single day without so far as can be determined, anyone's bothering to object.

The question is whether he "initiated" wiretaps that were placed on telephones of friends, colleagues and reporters. Kis-

singer told the Foreign Relations Committee that he did not "initiate" the taps. They were "initiated" by others, he said, and he merely supplied names of men who might fruitfully be listened on, after the higher decision was made.

Kissinger's trouble arises because the newspapers published a "leaked" FBI paper stating that "original requests" for the taps "were from Dr. Henry Kissinger or Gen. Alexander Haig," who was then Kissinger's deputy. Publication of the "leaked" FBI paper produced the final twist of the comedy by giving the government's people another chance to repeat their well-rehearsed "Shame on the Leakers!" act.

The aim of the splendid old routine is to change the subject of the tap, to change the subject of the tap, to change the subject of the tap.

It works like this: The papers publish a "leaked" document showing the government has been playing dirty pool. The government men ignore the revelation. Instead, they denounce the papers for publishing material which the government didn't want the public to see. This is accompanied by statements that the published material will damage the national security, destroy the judicial system and otherwise accelerate rot in the moral fabric.

The argument assumes that whatever the deviousness or lying or criminality may be that has come to light, the greater evil is having it appear in the newspapers. And so, when the "leaked" FBI paper made things awkward for Kissinger, the government people replied by crying "Shame on the Leakers!"

If this practice were common in nongovernment life, a man could murder his wife, tuck the body in the back lawn and count on the police to put all their energy into pressing trespassing charges against any busybody who reported a grave-sized mound behind the petunia patch.

In the Kissinger business, Sen. Goldwater characteristically smelled "treason" in the newspapers and was joined by less colorful talkers in deploring the idea of a well-informed citizenry.

In real life somebody would suggest taking a look at this unfortunately published evidence, but this is not going on in real life. It is going on in Washington, which is a comic book.

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Baker

"Even if we wanted to really exploit this thing—which we don't—and do nothing but turn a big profit by selling Thomas Jefferson ashtrays, I still wouldn't know which way to begin to get federal approval."

Confusing Plans for U.S. Bicentennial

By James T. Wooten

CHICAGO (NTN)—Shortly before his speech to some business representatives here last week, the man who runs the federal government's bicentennial program got lost in the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

"Where's the room?" John Warner, a former secretary of the Navy, muttered as he tried to navigate the labyrinthine old hotel.

"Will somebody please tell me just where the hell I'm going?"

An expression of personal frustration, it was also an unintentional sounding of what became the theme of the meeting he had come to address—a "Bicentennial Call-to-Action conference," a privately sponsored gathering of corporate executives looking for ways to capitalize on and participate in the celebration of the nation's 200th anniversary.

When it ended after two and a half days of speeches, films, slide presentations and lectures, many of the more than 300 marketing, merchandising and advertising specialists seemed as uncertain of their directions as Mr. Warner had been before the opening session.

"I don't think anybody knows just where the hell we're going on this thing," Philip Anderson of the General Electric Co. said—and others echoed his appraisal.

\$195 to Attend

The conference was sponsored by Crane Communications, Inc., a Chicago company that charged each participant \$195 to

attend—travel and accommodations not included.

For that price they were given Mr. Warner, the head of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, and a parade of state and local officials, civic leaders, ethnic and minority group representatives and a few private entrepreneurs, all involved in bicentennial projects and all eager to find corporate sponsors.

They also got Jeremy Rifkin, a young man who runs the People's Bicentennial Commission, an organization devoted to countering the government's commemorative programs. He accused the conferees of working for traitors—the American corporations they represented—and recommended their dissolution.

"That didn't bother me so much," said Thomas Snellson, a public affairs executive for Alcan Aluminum Co., "but what did was the general impression that just about anything we, the private sector, do is going to be vulnerable to criticism."

Public Domain

His concern, and that of many others at the conference, was that privately sponsored projects or manufactured items, packaged or presented or sold over the counter, would come under fire as a corporate effort to exploit patriotism.

There were others at the conference who were greatly interested in Mr. Warner's discussion of federal licensing of bicentennial merchandise—and the granting of the right to use the official government bicentennial seal.

"But when he finished, I knew there weren't more than four or five people there who still entertained any idea of trying to get the government's approval for whatever they want to do or sell," said one vice-president.

Because the word "bicentennial" is in the public domain, the government cannot restrict its use to projects or items it has endorsed. It has the power, however, to prohibit application of the official seal to anything it has not endorsed.

"But that's easily circumvented," said an advertising executive for a toy manufacturer. "All we have to do is package our stuff in red, white and blue if we want to have one visual bicentennial impact—and there's not a damn thing the government can do."

The one bright spot for most of those at the conference was a proposal for a 24-car train carrying historical exhibits on a 76-city tour during 1975 and 1976. Four corporations, all unnamed, have pledged \$1 million each to the project, and there were signs of interest from others at the meeting.

Nevertheless, when it was all over, most of the executives left with something less than a clear idea of how they can involve their companies in the celebrations—for profit or public service.

"I mean," said one of the participants, "even if we wanted to really exploit this thing—which we don't—and do nothing but turn a big profit by selling Thomas Jefferson ashtrays, I still wouldn't know which way to begin to get federal approval."

Brazil Defends Its Right to a Growing Population

RIO DE JANEIRO (NTN)—

Brazilians are deeply divided over population policy, but the prevailing view appears to be that there is power in numbers.

While most countries are sending delegations to the World Population Conference in Bucharest in August to discuss ways to control the population explosion, Brazil plans to defend the right to growth.

Brazil has an area as large as the territorial United States, with a fast-growing population of 164 million, a high rate of economic growth and serious aims to become a world power.

According to recent studies by Brazil's National Security Council, only India, Canada and Brazil have the geographic conditions and economic potential to be-

come new world powers. At the present rate of growth, Brazil is expected to reach big-power status in 20 years, with a gross national product of more than \$180 billion and a population of more than 200 million.

The Brazilian government, which drafted its position several months ago for the population conference, wants to limit Brazil's population increase and to oppose any general plan for population control that does not take into account regional differences, according to sources close to the government.

The Brazilian position is backed by a threefold argument that can be considered a credo of the military system that has ruled Brazil for the last decade.

The first point is that there is a need to occupy the vast, sparsely inhabited regions of the north and west, to insure national sovereignty.

Then there is said to be a need to create a large, strong internal market to develop national trade and industry. Finally, Brazilians say, there is a need to meet the minimum population requirement to become a world power.

There have been influential voices here raised in favor of population control, but they are in the minority. Finance Minister Simoeson, former Finance Minister Roberto Campos and a former head of the National Bank, have all been vocal in their support of the masses.

means of improving the quality of life.

The only organization dealing with birth control is Benfiam, set up in 1965 by a group of Brazilian gynecologists as an affiliate of the London-based International Federation of Family Planning.

"We were tired of seeing women die from abortion complications just because they wanted to limit the number of children and didn't have the means to do it the right, sure way," says Dr. Walter Rodrigues, executive secretary of Benfiam and professor at the federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

Benfiam runs 54 clinics around the country and gives advice to 400,000 women.

"But it's only a beginning," a social worker for the agency said, pointing out that there are about one million abortions yearly.

PEOPLE: What's in a Title Without Identification

Debby Bryant Wilson, Miss America of 1966, stopped in a Jackson, Tenn., store to buy a pair of stockings. "Aren't you Miss America of 1966?" the clerk asked. "I certainly am," she replied. She was so pleased that she picked out a half-dozen pairs of stockings. When she offered a check for the purchase, however, the clerk asked, "Do you have any positive identification with you?" Mrs. Wilson was in Jackson for a Miss Tennessee pageant.

Sweden's Princess Christina, 30, was married Saturday to Torbjorn Magnusson, a businessman, in Stockholm. The ceremony took place in the Stockholm Palace chapel and was witnessed by 600 guests inside and millions on television. The princess, who said, "I want my wedding to be a good time for all," invited not only royal friends but the palace servants as well.

A FIRST? A streaker suspended himself in the door of a light plane circling Seattle's space needle Friday night. Don McDaniel, a host at the space needle restaurant which is 500 feet up in the air, said, "I could see various things hanging from the airplane. He had a tan. He was just waving arms and legs." The plane flew 80 yards from the needle and circled it twice. "Some people applauded," McDaniel said. Another streaker, clad in tennis shoes and a cap and carrying an over-sized plastic baseball bat, struck at the College World Series in Omaha, Neb., Saturday night. He bolted from behind home plate and ran up to the batter's box, dashed to third and second bases before being chased from the field by sheriff's deputies.

Singer Pat Boone must pay more than \$52,000 in back income taxes because a judge ruled that he could not write off losses in a land development deal. U.S. court records say Judge William Quayle rejected Boone's argument that surrender of \$52,500 in debt-bonded bonds was a necessary business expense to "protect his business reputation as an entertainer and an endorser of commercial products." The conclusion is inescapable that tax savings was the primary motive, the judge said in Washington.

World chess champion Bobby Fischer has definitely dropped plans to appear at the World Chess Olympiad now under way in Nice, organizers said Saturday.

IN SECLUSION: Laura Jo Watkins, who has left the residence of U.S. Ambassador Walter



Marj Wallace leaving hospital

Annenberg, host for her in London, because of publicity her friendship with E. Charles, American official Saturday. Sources said that thought Miss Watkins would visit short and fly back San Diego in the next few days.

SICK LIST: Former World, Marj Wallace, has discharged from a hospital in Indianapolis, 11 days after nearly died from an overdose of drugs. Miss Wallace, who stepped out of her life last Monday after her release Friday, she would seek a career as a actress.

Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing, 21, the French president's daughter, has found a job as press attaché in the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. She said that her father was behind appointment, saying, "He gave me his approval."

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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73500, 74000, 74500, 75000, 75500, 76000, 76500, 77000, 77500, 78000, 78500, 79000, 79500, 80000, 80500, 81000, 81500, 82000, 82500, 83000, 83500, 84000, 84500, 85000, 85500, 86000, 86500, 87000, 87500, 88000, 88500, 89000, 89500, 90000, 90500, 91000, 91500, 92000, 92500, 93000, 93500, 94000, 94500, 95000, 95500, 96000, 96500, 97000, 97500, 98000, 98500, 99000, 99500, 100000, 100500, 101000, 101500, 102000, 102500, 103000, 103500, 104000, 104500, 105000, 105500, 106000, 106500, 107000, 107500, 108000, 108500, 109000, 109500, 110000, 110500, 111000, 111500, 112000, 112500, 113000, 113500, 114000, 114500, 115000, 115500, 116000, 116500, 117000, 117500, 118000, 118500, 119000, 119500, 120000, 120500, 121000, 121500, 122000, 122500, 123000, 123500, 124000, 124500, 125000, 125500, 126000, 126500, 127000, 127500, 128000, 128500, 129000, 129500, 130000, 130500, 131000, 131500, 132000, 132500, 133000, 133500, 134000, 134500, 135000, 135500, 136000, 136500, 137000, 137500, 138000, 138500, 139000, 139500, 140000, 140500, 141000, 141500, 142000, 142500, 143000, 143500, 144000, 144500, 145000, 145500, 146000, 146500, 147000, 147500, 148000, 148500, 149000, 149500, 150000, 150500, 151000, 151500, 152000, 152500, 153000, 153500, 154000, 154500, 155000, 155500, 156000, 156500, 157000, 157500, 158000, 158500, 159000, 159500, 160000, 160500, 161000, 161500, 162000, 162500, 163000, 163500, 164000, 164500, 165000, 165500, 166000, 166500, 167000, 167500, 168000, 168500, 169000, 169500, 170000, 170500, 171000, 171500, 172000, 172500, 173000, 173500, 174000, 174500, 175000, 175500, 176000, 176500, 177000, 177500, 178000, 178500, 179000, 179500, 180000, 180500, 181000, 181500, 182000, 182500, 183000, 183500, 184000, 184500, 185000, 185500, 186000, 186500, 187000, 187500, 188000, 188500, 189000, 189500, 190000, 190500, 191000, 191500, 192000, 192500, 193000, 193500, 194000, 194500, 195000, 195500, 196000, 196500, 197000, 197500, 198000, 198500, 199000, 199500, 200000, 200500, 201000, 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326500, 327000, 327500, 328000, 328500, 329000, 329500, 330000, 330500, 331000, 331500, 332000, 332500, 333000, 333500, 334000, 334500, 335000, 335500, 336000, 336500, 337000, 337500, 338000, 338500, 339000, 339500, 340000, 340500, 341000, 341500, 342000, 342500, 343000, 343500, 344000, 344500, 345000, 345500, 346000, 346500, 347000, 347500, 348000, 348500, 349000, 349500, 350000, 350500, 351000, 351500, 352000, 352500, 353000, 353500, 354000, 354500, 355000, 355500, 356000, 356500, 357000, 357500, 358000, 358500, 359000, 359500, 360000, 360500, 361000, 361500, 362000, 362500, 363000, 363500, 364000, 364500, 365000, 365500, 366000, 366500